

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.VOLUME VII.—NUMBER 34.
WHOLE NUMBER 346.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

{ SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
{ SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

THE ONEIDA AND THE BOMBAY.

A DIAGRAM, of which the above is a copy, has been received at the Navy Department, showing the position and the course of the *Oneida* and of the *Bombay* at the time of the collision in the harbor of Yokohama. The diagram is not drawn to the scale, but is sufficiently exact to make the cause of the collision at once apparent. A represents the position of the *Oneida*, and B the position of the *Bombay*, when the two vessels sighted each other, at which time a distance of three miles separated them. This engraving the *Tribune* publishes in confirmation of the statement of its correspondent at Yokohama, who in a recent letter declared "that had the *Bombay* kept its own side of the channel, and followed the law of maritime roads, the terrible accident could not have occurred. The doctrine they [the Court of Inquiry] promulgate by their decision is, 'Port your helm under all circumstances,' and that fatal doctrine condemned 115 loyal, noble Americans to a watery grave. To illustrate: Suppose A be going down Broadway from Central Park to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and is close to the walk on the left-hand side; B is going up the street, and is also on the left-hand side of the road; but because the law of the road in America is, 'Turn to the right,' is it sense to say that when A went at right angles across the street and tried to get inside of B, and in so doing crushed his sulky and mangled B to death, that A was right, when Broadway is wide enough for ten sulkies to go abreast? Would not such an accident indicate that A showed a foolish and wilful obstinacy in going out of his road to get on the right-hand side of the street?"

Article 13 of the Merchant Shipping Act provides that if two ships under steam are meeting end on, or nearly end on, so as to involve risk of collision, the helms of both shall be put to port, so that each may pass on the port side of the other. Article 14 directs that if two ships under steam are crossing, so as to involve risk of collision, the ship which has the other on her own starboard side shall keep out of the way of the other. Rule 9, "Of preventing collisions," says: A sees B on his starboard bow, B's green light exposed; B should see A's green light as well; both vessels should put their helms to starboard.

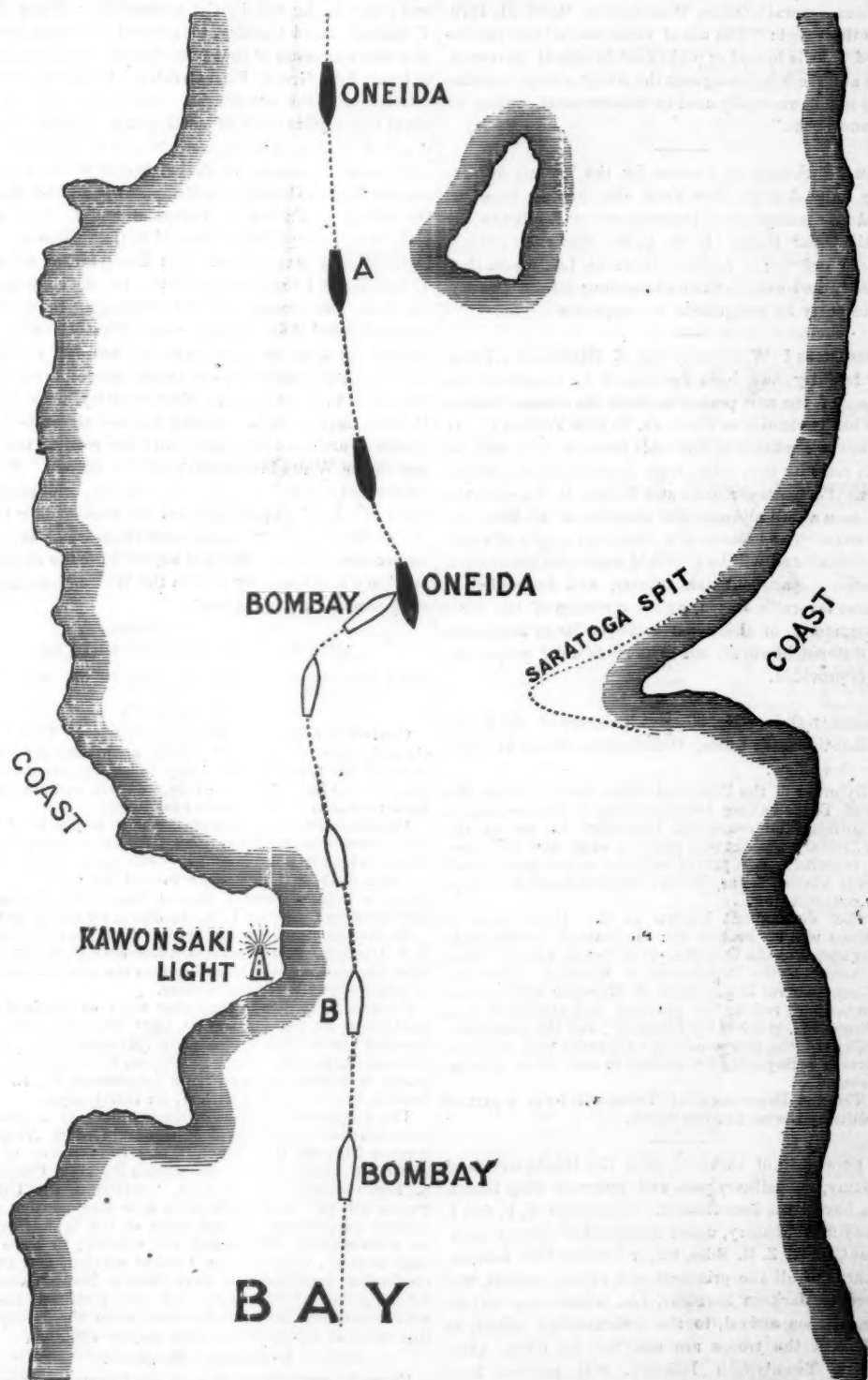
The evidence shows that the two vessels took a different view of their respective positions and adopted different rules for their guidance; and the collision was made inevitable by the blind adherence of Captain EYRE to the rule of "Port your helm." That he may have judgment at the hands of his own countrymen, rather than at ours, we quote the criticism upon his action which we find in the letter of a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, who, in reply to another writer, says:

Collisions are not caused by observance, but by neglect or misconception of these rules. Surely, any rules upon which the safety of human life depends should be beyond all possibility of misconception; but that these rules are both misconceived and disregarded I think, perhaps, after the following evidence, even your correspondent will admit. At the inquiry into the cause of the collision between the *Metis* and the *Wentworth*, the pilot of the *Wentworth* stated, "The reason I did not starboard my helm when I saw the *Metis*'s starboard was because I considered the *Wentworth* would have been to blame in the event of a collision." The captain said that "a turn of the starboard wheel of the *Wentworth* would have saved the collision."

When the collision took place between the *Bhima* and the *Nada* in the Red Sea, it was a fine, clear night, and the *Bhima*, starboarding her helm, was endeavoring, in accordance with Article 14 (having, I presume,

the *Nada* on her starboard side), to keep out of her way. But the *Nada* having seen the *Bhima* end on, or nearly end on, ported her helm (Article 13), but thinking the *Bhima* was endeavoring to cross her bows—as she would, in their relative positions, have the appearance of doing—suddenly changes her tactics, puts her helm hard a-star

comes right across the bows of the *Bombay*, exactly into the position, in fact, in which she would place herself if she were following out the directions of Article 14, and which, I have no doubt, she was. Your correspondent speaks of the "authoritative construction" of these rules, and suggests that I am, or pretend to be, in ignorance



board, and runs into the *Bhima*. I refer your correspondent also to a letter, only in to-day's *Standard*, from an officer in one of her Majesty's sloops, concluding, "Had we stuck to the rule of the road by porting our helm, we must inevitably have come into collision."

Lastly, upon the late terrible collision between the *Bombay* and the *Oneida*, we have now the evidence of the captain, corroborated by the mate. He sighted the two lights of the *Oneida* at the distance of nearly a mile, was therefore "end on," and ported his helm (Article 13). That the same understanding was not arrived at by the captain of the *Oneida*, the consequences prove. She

regarding it. Of my ignorance I must leave others to judge, but I would sooner see a vessel saved in defiance of "authoritative construction" than lost with her burden of human life through "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare."

There is evident need of some more intelligent application of the rules governing the action of vessels meeting each other, and in danger of collision, as is abundantly shown by evidence which accumulates daily. While we write, the mail

brings us the account of a collision off Tasmania, between two vessels of the British flying squadron, the *Liffey* and the *Scylla*, which ran into each other in broad daylight, injuring one man so that he died a few days afterwards, but apparently doing no serious damage to either vessel. Such mishaps are of too frequent occurrence, and this disaster, by which 115 of our gallant sailors lost their lives, emphasizes the necessity for some more intelligent exposition of the rule of the road at sea, such as Commodore THORNTON A. JENKINS, U. S. N., has given us in a recently published volume.

THE ARMY.

THE camp at Shoshone Agency, Wind River Valley, Department of the Platte, will in future be known as "Camp Brown," in honor of Captain Frederick H. Brown, Eighteenth Infantry, who was killed in action with Indians near Fort Phil Kearny, D. T., December 31, 1866.

GENERAL Orders No. 36, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 31, 1870, are to this effect: "The use of violet and all the various colored inks is hereafter prohibited in official correspondence and records throughout the Army, except carmine or red ink as generally used in endorsement, ruling, or in record books."

THE detachment of recruits for the Twenty-fifth Infantry ordered from New York city, having been reported at headquarters Department of Louisiana, by Captain Oscar Hagen, U. S. A., the officer in charge, they are ordered to Jackson Barracks, La., where they will be turned over to the commanding officer Twenty-fifth Infantry for assignment to companies.

COMPANIES I (Wheaton's) and K (Harbach's), Twentieth Infantry, have been designated to constitute the garrison of the new post to be built the coming season at or in the vicinity of Pembina, Dakota Territory. As soon as the condition of the roads permits, they will be put *en route* to that point, from their respective present stations (Forts Abercrombie and Totten, D. T.), carrying with them a full allowance of supplies of all kinds for sixty days. The balance of a year's full supply of stores for the command will be provided under the direction of the proper department staff officers, and forwarded at the most favorable season, under direction of the chief quartermaster of the department—a large accumulation of stores, however, not to be made until proper storage is provided.

GENERAL Orders No. 35, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 31, 1870, are to this effect:

1. By order of the President of the United States, the State of Texas having been admitted to representation in Congress, the command heretofore known as the Fifth Military District will cease to exist, and will hereafter constitute a separate military department, headquarters Austin, Texas, Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds commanding.

2. The department known as the Department of Louisiana will be broken up; the State of Louisiana is hereby added to the Department of Texas, and the State of Arkansas to the Department of Missouri. The commanding general Department of Missouri will, as soon as convenient, relieve the garrison at Little Rock by a detachment from the Sixth Infantry; and the commanding officer of the troops now in Arkansas will report to General J. J. Reynolds for orders, to take effect as soon as replaced.

3. The new Department of Texas will form a part of the Military Division of the South.

In pursuance of authority from the Headquarters of the Army, the military post and prison at Ship Island, Miss., have been discontinued. Companies E, F, and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, under command of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Z. R. Bliss, major Twenty-fifth Infantry, in charge of all the prisoners and prison records, will proceed to Jackson Barracks, La., where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer, to which post the troops are assigned for duty. Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, will proceed from Ship Island to Fort Pike, La., and take post at that station. The acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Ship Island will remain at that station until all the public property and stores pertaining to the post, for which he is responsible, are disposed of, after which he will report in person to his company, wherever it may be serving, for duty. Assistant Surgeon P. F. Harvey is relieved from duty at Ship Island, and ordered to turn over the medical stores and property in his charge to Acting Assistant Surgeon

Wm. Deal, U. S. A., after which he will proceed to Forts Jackson and St. Philip, La., and report to the commanding officer for duty as post surgeon. Acting Assistant Surgeon Deal will proceed with Company A to Fort Pike, La., where he will report to the commanding officer for duty as post surgeon. Ordnance Sergeant John Lewis, U. S. A., will remain in charge of the fort and ordnance stores at Ship Island, until further orders. Hospital Stewart Robert A. Buckley, U. S. A., will accompany the troops and prisoners ordered from Ship Island to New Orleans, where he will report to the medical director of the department for instructions.

THE following changes of troops have been ordered in the Department of California: On the arrival at Camp Bowie of the detachment of the Third Cavalry, composed of Troops B, E, H, F, and K, Troop H (Stanwood's) to proceed to Camp Goodwin and report for duty to the commanding officer of that post; Troop K (Russell's) to remain at Camp Bowie, its commander reporting for orders to Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. S. Dunn, captain Twenty-first Infantry; Troops B (Meinhold's) and H (Sutorius) to proceed via Tucson to Camp McDowell, reporting for duty there; Troop F (McMullen's) to proceed to Camp Grant and report to the sub-district commander; Major John V. Dubois, Third Cavalry, to proceed to Camp Grant, and take command of that post, vice Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Green, First Cavalry. Upon the recommendation of the sub-district commander, and on account of the prevalence of small-pox at Tucson, Troops C and A, Eighth Cavalry, were, March 5, ordered to proceed under command of Brevet Major William Kelly, captain Eighth Cavalry, via Camp Bowie, to New Mexico. On arrival at Tucson of Troops B and I, they were each to be promptly sent forward to Camp Bowie. Major Clendenin was ordered with Troop G, as soon as Troops B and I reach Camp Bowie, to take command of the three, and proceed to Fort Cummings. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John Green, major First Cavalry, was ordered as soon as practicable to proceed to Camp Goodwin, and take command there. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Hunt, captain First Cavalry, with Troop M, First Cavalry, to accompany Colonel Green to Camp Goodwin, and take post there until the road to the new post in the White Mountains could be opened. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Green was ordered, on reaching Camp Goodwin, to push forward the road leading to the White Mountains, and make such requisitions as might be necessary for material and supplies for the establishment of a four-company post in the White Mountains, at such place as he might select.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending April 4, 1870.

Tuesday, March 29.

CORPORAL George H. Short, Company K, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, now on detached service as messenger to the General commanding the Army, is hereby transferred to the General Service U. S. Army, and will remain on the duty to which he is at present assigned.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 24, January 29, 1870, from this office, as directed him to join his company (C) upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, is hereby granted Brevet Major W. P. Graves, first lieutenant Second U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Captain B. F. Grafton, second lieutenant Eleventh U. S. Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred to the list of unassigned officers, and will await orders.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 24, January 29, 1870, from this office, as directed him to join his company (M) upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, is hereby granted First Lieutenant C. E. Kilbourne, Second U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

The unexecuted portion of the sentence of a general court-martial, promulgated in General Orders No. 63, of August 25, 1869, from headquarters Department of the South, directing that Private James Buckley, Company K, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, "forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances now due or that may become due, except the just dues of the laundress; to be dishonorably discharged the service; to have his head shaved; to be drummed out of service; and to be confined at hard labor at Fort Macon, North Carolina, for the period of two years," is hereby remitted, and he will be released from confinement upon the receipt of this order at the place where he may be confined.

Wednesday, March 30.

Upon the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, so much of Special Orders No. 63, March 18, 1870, from this office, as directed Major John S. Walker, paymaster, to report to the commanding general Department of the Columbia not later than the 30th of April, proximo, for assignment to duty, is hereby so amended as to direct him to report not later than the 30th of June next.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the pay proper of First Lieutenant Erwin Seeley, Fourth U. S. Artillery, will be stopped until he has accounted for \$943 84, balance due the United States on his account current for January, 1870, and also for \$72 06 disallowed in said account by the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 24, January 29, 1870, from this office, as directed him to join his company (A) upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant I. T. Webster, First U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

Permission to delay thirty days in complying with so much of Special Orders No. 24, January 29, 1870, from this office, as directed them to join their company upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, is hereby granted the following-named officers: Brevet Major J. G. Turnbull, first lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant G. N. Whistler, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. Stanton, Second U. S. Artillery.

Thursday, March 31.

By direction of the Secretary of War, leave of absence for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, is hereby granted Surgeon James Simons, brevet colonel.

The officers of the Seventh U. S. Infantry are hereby authorized to draw two months' advance pay before proceeding to Montana Territory, under General Orders No. 4, January 12, 1870, from this office.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Brigadier-General Randall S. Mackenzie, colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 43, March 2, 1870, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended sixty days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Morris, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 62, March 19, 1870, from headquarters Fifth Military District, is hereby extended three months.

By direction of the President, Second Lieutenant Harry G. Cavanaugh, U. S. Army, unassigned, is hereby transferred to the Thirtieth Infantry, and will, at his own expense, report without delay to his regimental commander at Fort Shaw, M. T., for assignment to a company.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President, to take effect from the dates set opposite their respective names, on condition that they receive no final payments until they shall have satisfied the Pay Department that they are not indebted to the United States: Captain Robert L. Burnett (brevet major), Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, September 2, 1870; Captain John McL. Hildt (brevet lieutenant-colonel), Third U. S. Infantry, April 20, 1870.

Friday, April 1.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major R. L. Burnett, captain Twenty-first U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 33, February 18, 1870, from headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, is hereby extended until September 2, 1870.

By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraph 11, Special Orders No. 294, December 10, 1868, from this office, stopping from the pay of Brevet Major W. O'Connell, captain Fourth U. S. Cavalry, \$46 74, the amount of expenses incurred in the enlistment of Joseph M. Robb, a rejected recruit of the mounted service U. S. Army, is hereby revoked.

Permission to delay complying with so much of Special Orders No. 24, January 29, 1870, from this office, as directed him to join his company (M) upon being relieved from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia, is hereby granted Second Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Second U. S. Artillery, for thirty days.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel Oscar A. Mack, major, unassigned, will, in addition to his present duties, inspect the various cemeteries containing the "Union dead," and will report their condition and requirements in accordance with section 2, act February 23, 1867. Department and post commanders will give Colonel Mack all necessary facilities for carrying out these instructions.

Upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Captain George T. Beall, medical storekeeper and acting assistant medical purveyor at Santa Fe, New Mexico, will proceed without delay to St. Louis, Missouri, and relieve from duty at that place Captain A. V. Cherbonnier, medical storekeeper and acting assistant medical purveyor. Captain Cherbonnier, after transferring his property, funds, etc., to Captain Beall, will proceed to Santa Fe, New Mexico, and assume the duties of medical storekeeper and acting assistant medical purveyor at that place.

Leave of absence for twenty days is hereby granted Brevet Major Thomas Little, captain, unassigned.

The telegraphic order of March 31, 1870, from this office, authorizing Captain H. L. Beck, unassigned, to draw two months' pay in advance under the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs assigning him to duty, is hereby confirmed.

Saturday, April 2.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the mutual application of the officers concerned, the following transfers are hereby announced: First Lieutenant Alexander S. B. Keyes (brevet captain), late Thirtieth Infantry, from the list of unassigned officers of infantry to the Tenth U. S. Cavalry; First Lieutenant Nicholas D. Badger (brevet captain), from the Tenth U. S. Cavalry to the list of unassigned officers of infantry. Lieutenant Keyes is hereby relieved from his present duties and will proceed to join his regiment without delay.

By direction of the President, a board to retire disabled officers in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at San Francisco, California, on the 15th day of April, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Detail for the board: Brevet Major-General E. O. C. Ord, brigadier-general; Brevet Major-General O. B. Willcox, colonel Twelfth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General Abner Doubleday, colonel, unassigned; Brevet Colonel Robert Murray, lieutenant-colonel, assistant medical purveyor; Surgeon Charles McCormick, brevet lieutenant-colonel. The presiding officer will appoint a recorder for the board.

By direction of the President a board to retire disabled officers in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene in New York city, New

York, on the 14th day of April, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Detail for the board: Brevet Major-General Irvin McDowell, brigadier-general; Brevet Brigadier-General I. V. D. Reeve, colonel, unassigned; Brevet Major-General Rufus Ingalls, colonel, assistant quartermaster-general; Surgeon J. M. Cuyler, brevet brigadier-general; Surgeon Warren Webster, brevet lieutenant-colonel. First Lieutenant A. B. Gardner, First U. S. Artillery, is appointed recorder of the board.

By direction of the President, a board to retire disabled officers in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 3d of August, 1861, will convene at Atlanta, Georgia, on the 12th day of April, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such officers as may be brought before it. Detail for the board: Brevet Brigadier-General T. H. Ruger, colonel Eighteenth U. S. Infantry; Surgeon William J. Sloan, brevet brigadier-general; Surgeon John J. Milhan, brevet brigadier-general; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel John D. Wilkins, major Eighth U. S. Infantry; Brevet-Colonel Peter T. Swaine, major Second U. S. Infantry. The commanding general Department of the South will detail a recorder for the board.

So much of Special Orders No. 25, January 31, 1870, from this office, as grants Brevet Captain N. D. Badger, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry, three months' extension to the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 286, December 2, 1869, from this office, is hereby so amended as to grant the extension on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The extension of leave of absence granted Brevet Captain N. D. Badger, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry (now U. S. Infantry, unassigned), in Special Orders No. 25, January 31, 1870, from this office, amended by Special Orders No. 76, paragraph 5, April 2, 1870, from this office, is hereby further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, at the expiration of which he will await orders.

The extension of leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant C. M. Rockefeller, Ninth U. S. Infantry, in Special Orders No. 63, March 18, 1870, from this office, is hereby further extended twenty-five days.

The leave of absence granted Brevet Major A. G. Verplanck, first lieutenant Third U. S. Artillery, in Special Orders No. 33, February 11, 1870, from headquarters Department of the South, is hereby extended four months.

By direction of the President, First Lieutenant William R. Maize, brevet captain U. S. Army, unassigned, is hereby relieved from recruiting service and transferred to the Twentieth Infantry. He will at once repair to St. Paul, Minnesota, and report for orders to Major-General Hancock, commanding Department of Dakota.

So much of Special Orders No. 65, March 21, 1870, from this office, as directed Brevet Colonel A. P. Blunt, assistant quartermaster, to report in person to the general commanding Department of the Missouri for assignment to duty, is hereby amended to read, Division of the Missouri.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Major-General Emory Upton, U. S. Army, who has been appointed by the President to be commandant of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy from and after the 1st day of July next, will be relieved from duty as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth regiment of Infantry in time to enable him to repair to West Point by the 15th June next, preparatory to entering upon duty at the academy.

By direction of the Secretary of War, Brevet Colonel Henry M. Black, U. S. Army, whose appointment as commandant of the corps of cadets at the Military Academy will expire, by direction of the President, on the 30th day of June next, will be relieved from further duty at West Point upon that date, and assigned as lieutenant-colonel of the Eighteenth regiment of Infantry, with instructions to report in pursuance of such assignment at such time as the proper authority may direct.

Monday, April 4.

By direction of the President of the United States, a general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Louisville, Ky., on the 15th day of April, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, lieutenant-colonel and assistant inspector-general. Detail for the court: Brevet Brigadier-General C. S. Lovell, colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General G. Pennypacker, colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, colonel Second U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General H. W. Wessells, lieutenant-colonel, unassigned; Brevet Major-General R. S. Granger, lieutenant-colonel Sixteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major-General R. B. Ayres, lieutenant-colonel Nineteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Colonel G. A. Woodward, lieutenant-colonel Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Brigadier-General T. J. Haines, major and commissary of subsistence; Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Potter, major and quartermaster. Captain Charles A. Whittier, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate. The court is authorized to adjourn, if necessary, to Charleston, S. C., to take such testimony as may be approved by the commanding general Military Division of the South, upon the completion of which it will return to Louisville and complete the case.

The following named officers will, at their own request, be dropped from the rolls of their regiments, and proceed to their homes and await orders: Captain James P. W. Neill, Seventh U. S. Infantry; First Lieutenant Edmund L. McCaullay, Ninth U. S. Infantry.

The resignation of First Lieutenant Rufus Somerby, brevet captain Eighth U. S. Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect from March 1, 1870, on condition that he receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States.

MAJOR Thomas F. Barr, judge-advocate U. S. Army, is announced as judge-advocate of the Department of the East.

ARMY PERSONAL

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. Williams, having reported at headquarters Department of California, has been assigned to temporary duty at Angel Island.

HOSPITAL Steward Frederick R. O. A. Moody, U. S. Army, has been ordered to report to the commanding officer of Camp Gaston, California, for duty at that station.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon J. T. J. Walker, U. S. Army, was, March 23, ordered to report without delay to the commanding officer, post of Austin, Texas, for assignment to duty.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon George Gwyther was, March 9, ordered to proceed to Camp Cady, California, and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty as medical officer.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, was, March 23, granted Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Whiting, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First U. S. Infantry, was, April 6, extended ten days, by orders from headquarters Department of the East.

THE leave of absence for seven days granted Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, first lieutenant Fifth U. S. Artillery, has been extended twenty-three days from April 4, Department of the East.

AT his own request, and upon the recommendation of the medical director of the Fifth Military District, the contract of Acting Assistant Surgeon James Saunders, U. S. Army, has been annulled.

BREVE Captain Howard Stockton, A. D. C., and acting chief ordnance officer of the Department of the East, has been ordered to proceed to make an inspection of Long Point Batteries, Provincetown, Mass.

LEAVE of absence for twenty-five days, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the East, was, March 30, granted Brevet Major J. W. McMurray, first lieutenant First U. S. Artillery.

ON surgeon's certificate of disability, leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, was, March 19, granted Brevet Captain George A. Drew, first lieutenant U. S. A.

MAJOR Abraham K. Arnold, Sixth U. S. Cavalry, was, March 22, ordered to proceed to Fort Concho, Texas, and relieve Brevet Colonel W. R. Shafter, lieutenant-colonel Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in command of that post.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to go beyond the limits of the Department of the Missouri, was, March 30, granted Brevet Major S. L. Woodward, first lieutenant Tenth U. S. Cavalry.

ON surgeon's certificate of disability, leave of absence for thirty days has been granted Second Lieutenant William V. Wolfe, U. S. A. This leave to take effect upon the arrival at Corsicana, Tex., of First Lieutenant H. M. Kendall, Sixth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVE Captain Sebastian Gunther, first lieutenant Fourth U. S. Cavalry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Griffin, Tex., and ordered to Austin, Tex., to report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty with Company H, Fourth U. S. Cavalry.

BREVE Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Hammond, surgeon U. S. Army, has been relieved from duty in the Department of the East to enable him to comply with the requirements of paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 35, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office.

THE following named officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending March 30, 1870: First Lieutenant H. W. Wessells, Jr., Seventh Infantry; Major Elliot, Engineer Corps; Brevet Colonel C. L. Best, First Artillery; E. B. Tuttle, post chaplain, Fort D. A. Russell.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, has been granted First Lieutenant Byron Dawson, Ninth U. S. Cavalry. This leave not to take effect before May 1, 1870.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of sixty days, has been granted Brevet Captain John S. Loud, first lieutenant and adjutant Ninth U. S. Cavalry. This leave to take effect at such time as his services can be best spared by his regimental commander.

SECOND Lieutenant J. W. Steele, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Texas, and ordered without delay to Fort Griffin, Texas, to report to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty with Company E, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry.

AT the expiration of the leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James N. McElroy, captain Eighth Cavalry, he was ordered to proceed to his post, taking with him all enlisted men at Angel Island, California, belonging to the Eighth Cavalry, and Company I, First Cavalry.

FIRST Lieutenant John J. Sheppard, Twelfth Infantry, was, March 23, ordered to proceed to his post, Camp Gaston, California, by next steamer, taking to their companies all enlisted men at Angel Island belonging to companies E and K, Twelfth Infantry, awaiting transportation.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon A. H. Cochrane was, March 14, ordered to proceed to Drum Barracks, California, and temporarily relieve Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Hartsuff, captain and assistant surgeon U. S. Army, of his duties as medical officer at that station. Assistant Surgeon Hartsuff, on being relieved, will comply with orders from division headquarters.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District, was, March 23, granted Brevet Colonel Henry C. Merriam, major Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; on its expiration he has permission to avail himself of the leave granted in Special Orders No. 1, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office.

HOSPITAL Steward James A. Ames, U. S. A., has been assigned to duty at Camp Baker, M. T. He will proceed to Omaha, Neb., and report to Brevet Major-General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of the Platte, for the purpose of accompanying the company of the Seventh Infantry, which is to be assigned to Camp Baker, M. T., leaving Corinne on or about the first day of May next.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of ten days, has been granted Brevet First Lieutenant Robert Watson Webb, second lieutenant Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry. This leave to take effect April 21, 1870, he having tendered his resignation to take effect May 31, 1870.

THE following orders to hospital stewards are announced from headquarters Department of California: Louis Waller, U. S. Army, relieved at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, and ordered to proceed to Drum Barracks, California; John Dillon, U. S. Army, to duty at Camp Wright, California; Charles E. Walsh, U. S. Army, to report to the medical director department of California for duty in his office.

CAPTAIN George R. Vernon, U. S. Army, having reported at headquarters Department of California, was, March 16, ordered to proceed as soon as practicable to San Diego, California, and relieve Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh, Second Artillery, in command of the detachment of Second Artillery at that station. Lieutenant Thornburgh, on being relieved, to join his battery at Alcatraz Island, California.

BREVE Brigadier-General B. C. Card, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, was, March 23, relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and ordered to proceed without unnecessary delay, as directed in paragraph 4 of Special Orders No. 65, current series, from headquarters of the Army, to report in person to the commanding general of the Fifth Military District, for assignment to duty.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army, through headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, for an extension of fifty days, was, March 31, granted Captain Alfred Hedberg, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry. This leave to take effect when, in the opinion of the commanding general District of New Mexico, his services can be spared from his post.

BREVE Major Lewis C. Forsyth, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. A., has been relieved from duty at Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, and ordered to repair to Fort Lyon, C. T., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty, relieving First Lieutenant John R. Bothwell, Fifth U. S. Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster. The latter officer will then report for duty with his company.

THE following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending April 6, 1870: Assistant Surgeon S. A. Starrow, U. S. Army; Major T. F. Barr, judge-advocate U. S. Army; Brevet Major B. F. Rittenhouse, Fifth U. S. Artillery; Brevet Major-General W. B. Hazen, colonel Sixth Infantry; Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster U. S. Army.

LEAVE of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Fifth Military District and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of ninety days, has been granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert M. Morris, major Sixth U. S. Cavalry. This leave to take effect upon the adjournment *sine die* of the General Court-martial and Military Commission now in session at Waco, Tex., of which he is a member.

TRANSCRIPT from Officers' Register at headquarters Department of Louisiana, for the week ending March 26: Brevet Major Charles C. Cresson, first lieutenant U. S. Army; Captain Oscar Hagen, U. S. Army; Brevet Captain W. Shields, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant James Davidson, Eleventh Infantry; Brevet Captain Archibald Bogle, first lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry; Brevet Captain James S. Simpson, second lieutenant Twenty-fifth Infantry.

CAPTAIN J. V. Furey, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., has been relieved from duty as post quartermaster at Fort Abercrombie, D. T., and ordered to Sioux City, Iowa, to relieve Captain James Gillis, assistant quartermaster U. S. A., of his duties as depot quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence, and acting ordnance officer at that station. Captain Gillis will proceed to Chicago, Ill., and report in person to the lieutenant-general commanding the military division for further orders.

FIRST Lieutenant G. H. Radetzki, U. S. Army, acting engineer officer, has been ordered to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., for the purpose of making a survey and full plans of the public grounds pertaining to the Baton Rouge arsenal, with a view to their transfer from the Ordnance Department to the Quartermaster's Department of the Army. Having performed that duty, Lieutenant Radetzki will return to his station in New Orleans.

GENERAL Orders No. 33, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, March 23, announces that "upon his own application, Brevet Major General William Hoffman, colonel, U. S. Army, unattached, having served over forty consecutive years, is, by direction of the President of the United States, retired from active service, to take effect May 1, 1870, and his name will be entered on the retired list of officers of the grade to which he now belongs, in accordance with section fifteen, act approved August 3, 1861."

SECOND Lieutenant E. G. Fechet, Second Artillery, and Brevet Second Lieutenant R. H. Savage, U. S. Engineers, were, March 9, detailed for duty in making surveys of the Pima and Maricopa Reservations in Arizona, in accordance with instructions received by Brevet Colonel George L. Andrews, superintendent of Indian affairs in Arizona—the officers named to co-operate with Colonel Andrews. Ten mounted men from Camp McDowell, Arizona, were ordered to report to Lieutenant Fechet at Maricopa Wells, on April 1, with arms, camp equipage, and rations for one month.

AFTER transferring the funds, property, records, etc., appertaining to his office as disbursing and post quartermaster, to Brevet Brigadier-General S. B. Holabird, deputy quartermaster-general, chief quartermaster of the department, Brevet Major A. G. Robinson, captain and assistant quartermaster U. S. Army, will be relieved from duty in the Department of Dakota, and will proceed without unnecessary delay, as directed in paragraph 4 of Special Orders No. 65, current series, from headquarters of the Army, to report to the commanding general Department of the Missouri, for assignment to duty.

A BOARD of officers was appointed to assemble at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, 1870, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to examine into the subject of certain encroachments alleged to have been made upon the United States military reservation at that post, by citizens of that city. The board will be governed in its action by the written letter of instructions from the headquarters Department of the Missouri, on this subject, dated March 31. Detail for the board: Brevet Major-General William B. Hazen, colonel Sixth U. S. Infantry; Captain Charles B. Phillips, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Micah R. Brown, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

PURSUANT to General Orders No. 16, dated Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's office, Washington, February 7, 1870, Brevet Brigadier-General J. D. Bingham, quartermaster U. S. Army, was, March 31, relieved from duty as chief quartermaster of the Department of the Lakes, and ordered to proceed to comply with the requirements of said order. He will be relieved of his duties by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Bates, captain U. S. Army, who is hereby announced as acting chief quartermaster of this department. In relieving General Bingham from duty, Brevet Major-General Pope says: "The commanding general desires to express his high appreciation of the able and zealous manner in which General Bingham has performed the duties of chief quartermaster of this department, and particularly acknowledges his hearty and efficient co-operation in the execution of all orders having in view retrenchment and economy. The earnest good wishes of the commanding general will accompany General Bingham to his new field of duty, in which his ability, fidelity, and zeal will be sure to secure for him the same high regard and esteem which are entertained for him by every officer under whom he has served, and in all the responsible and difficult positions he has occupied in the course of his distinguished military service."

COURTS-MARTIAL.

A MILITARY commission was to convene at Fort Quitman, Texas, April 4. Detail: Major Albert P. Morrow, Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Colonel George A. Purington, captain Ninth U. S. Cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John C. Gilmore, captain Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Captain Ira W. Trask, first lieutenant Ninth U. S. Cavalry, judge-advocate of the commission.

A MILITARY commission was ordered to convene at Livingston, Texas, March 29. Detail: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Biddle, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Theodore Schwan, captain Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Captain Wm. Stanley, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant John B. Guthrie, Eleventh U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major William Harper, Jr., first lieutenant Sixth U. S. Cavalry; Captain Thomas H. French, U. S. Army, judge-advocate of the commission.

A GENERAL Court Martial was appointed to meet at Alcatraz Island, Harbor of San Francisco, California, on March 29. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Robertson, captain Second Artillery; Brevet Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, captain Second Artillery; Brevet Captain William P. Vose, first lieutenant Second Artillery; First Lieutenant James E. Eastman, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Alexander D. Schenck, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Barnet Wager, Second Artillery, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Bidwell, California, on the 20th of March. Detail: Captain Thomas McGregor, First Cavalry; Captain James E. Putnam, Twelfth Infantry; Brevet Captain James H. May, first lieutenant Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant Harlow L. Street, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant George S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry; Second Lieutenant Thomas Garvey, First Cavalry. Assistant Surgeon Daniel G. Caldwell, captain U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Wallace, Kansas, on the 5th of April. Detail: Brevet Brigadier-General Henry C. Bankhead, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Captain Edmund Butler, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Major Jacob D. Jones, captain Fifth U. S. Infantry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Myers, captain Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Reilly, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant James H. Whitten, Fifth U. S. Infantry; Second Lieutenant William T. Craycroft, Seventh U. S. Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Quintin Campbell, Fifth U. S. Infantry, judge-advocate.

FIRST Lieutenant J. Keyes Hyer, Eighteenth Infantry, tried at Atlanta, Ga., before a general court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English, Second Infantry, is president, for disobedience of orders in unnecessarily releasing a citizen, a prisoner, over whom he had charge, from the jail at Summerville, Ga., at the bidding of a mob, was sentenced to be suspended from rank

and pay proper for the period of two months, the court explaining that it was thus lenient on account of the previous excellent character of the accused, and the extenuating circumstances. The proceedings are approved by order of Brevet Major General Terry.

ARMY GAZETTE.

THE FUNERAL OF MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April 3, 1870. }
General Orders No. 37.

THE body of Major-General George H. Thomas will be buried at Troy, New York, on Friday, April 8, at 12 o'clock noon, and the ceremonies will be conducted in military order, under the supervision of Major-General George G. Meade, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic. The escort will be a battalion of eight companies, and General Meade is authorized to use two of the companies of the Engineer Battalion from Willet's Point, two companies of general recruits from Governor's Island, and the band from West Point. All officers of the Army who can be spared from duty, all civil officers of the General and State Governments, all members of the volunteer armies, civic societies and citizens generally, are invited to be present to manifest their respect to the memory of him who holds a sacred place in the heart of every American.

By command of General Sherman.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, }
NEW YORK CITY, April 5, 1870. }

Special Orders No. 63.

1. The following troops will proceed to Troy, N. Y., to take part in the funeral of the late Major-General George H. Thomas, U. S. Army:

- 1st. Two companies of engineers from Willet's Point.
- 2d. Two companies of the First Artillery from Fort Hamilton.
- 3d. One company of the First Artillery from Fort Schuyler.
- 4th. One company of the First Artillery from Fort Wadsworth.
- 5th. Two companies of the permanent party from Fort Columbus.
- 6th. The band from Fort Columbus.
- 7th. The band of the U. S. Military Academy from West Point.

2. The companies will each consist of three officers, fifty privates, and eight non-commissioned officers, except the companies of engineers, which will each consist of one hundred privates, with a suitable proportion of non-commissioned officers. The officers and men of the escort will be in their greatcoats and caps.

The men will be furnished with three rounds of blank cartridges.

3. The troops will go up on the Troy steamboat of Thursday evening, which will stop at West Point, N. Y., to take the band from that place, and will return by the same steamboat, which will land the band at West Point on its way down.

4. The troops will take cooked rations for the time they will be absent, and arrangements will be made with the steamer for enabling the men to have hot coffee. A fatigue party will be sent with each company to have charge of the rations on the boat.

5. The Quartermaster's Department will make arrangements to have the companies brought to the Troy steamboat in ample season, and will notify the several commanding officers of posts at what hour steamers will be sent to their respective posts.

6. The following officers will accompany the department commander to Troy, Wednesday afternoon: Brevet Brigadier-General C. McKeever, assistant adjutant-general; Brevet Captain J. H. Coster, aide-de-camp; Brevet Captain H. Stockton, aide-de-camp; Brevet Major W. T. Howell, assistant quartermaster.

By command of Brevet Major-General McDowell.

CHAUNCEY MCKEEVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

THE following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

- Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, from Jeffersonville, Ind., to Nashville, Tenn., March 22. Ordered.
- Company A, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Ship Island, Miss., to Fort Pike, La., March 21. Ordered.
- Companies E, F, and I, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Ship Island, Miss., to Jackson Barracks, La., March 22. Ordered.
- Company M, First Cavalry, from Camp Grant, Arizona Ter., to Camp Goodwin, Arizona Ter., March 5. Ordered.
- Companies F, G, H, and L, Second Cavalry, from Fort Shaw, Montana Ter., to Fort Ellis, Montana Ter., February 6. Joined at Fort Ellis.
- Company K, Fifth Cavalry, left Washington, D. C., for Fort McPherson, Neb., March 31.
- Companies D, E, F, K, and L, Eighth Cavalry, under orders to leave their stations in Arizona, for Fort Wingate, N. M., by April 1.

No change in headquarters and stations of companies of artillery reported since March 29.

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington.

ARMY.

APRIL 4.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bradshaw, Colonel. | Enell, C. F., Captain. |
| Bayard, W., General—2. | James, O. C., Major. |
| Beckwith, D. L., Captain—2. | Johnston, E. D., Captain. |
| Brod, Charles, Captain. | Knox, W. R., Captain—2. |
| Byran, J. O., Major. | Lauman, G. W., Major. |
| Cazaax, A. D., Captain. | Pendleton, S. E., Captain. |
| | Taylor, W., Captain. |

THE following are among those who have accepted invitations to be present at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac in Philadelphia, on Saturday of this week: President Grant and Secretaries Belknap and Cox; Generals Sherman, Pope, McDowell, Schofield, Hazen, Cuyler, Comstock, Gordon, Pitcher, Negley, Rosecrans, and Giles A. Smith; Commodore Frailey; Hon. J. F. Asher, Henry Wilson, A. Cobb, C. Delano, and the Governors of New Jersey, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Florida.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this Department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE Paris papers announce the death of Dr. Robert Woodworth, surgeon United States Navy.

AN interesting trial has been made on board the new wooden corvette *Briton*, in England, of Rear-Admiral W. King Hall's apparatus for enabling a ship's company to disengage and raise a disabled or broken propeller and bring it inboard without taking the vessel into dry dock.

THE United States steamer *Plymouth*, belongs to the United States European Squadron, which was detailed to escort the *Monarch* in conveying the remains of the late George Peabody hither, will return to Europe in about a month, at which time certain repairs which she is now undergoing at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, are expected to be completed.

THE U. S. steamer *Terror*, Captain G. M. Ransom commanding, arrived in Hampton Roads March 25. On the 28th, the U. S. steamer *Paowee* was put in dry dock at 5:15 P. M., at the Norfolk Navy-yard. The U. S. steamer *Terror* came up from Hampton Roads on the afternoon of the 27th of March, and on the 30th she finished coaling. March 30, the U. S. steamer *Paowee* was taken out of the dry dock at 7 P. M., and the U. S. steamer *Constellation* docked. There are 621 men now employed in the Norfolk Navy-yard.

THE *Ticonderoga* is now lying in the dry dock, Boston Navy-yard. The *Congress* has not yet received orders to sail. The *Shenandoah*, which is being fitted for sea, has received her battery. As soon as the *Shenandoah* is ready the *Worcester* will be fitted up. As there are but few men employed in the yard at the present time, it is very difficult to determine when these vessels will all be fitted out, but at any rate there is work enough to be done in the yard to keep double the men employed at present busy until autumn.

THE United States steamer *Colorado* dropped down New York bay on Wednesday, and lay off the lower landing on Staten Island at night. She was to make a short trip to sea, for the purpose of trying her new gun carriages, which will be tested under the inspection of Commander Simpson, return to New York on Thursday afternoon, for the purpose of landing the pilot and those ordnance officers who do not go to China with her, and afterwards immediately proceed on her voyage. The address of the *Colorado* will be Cape Town until May 5, after which date it will be Hong Kong.

THE House Naval Committee have accepted the estimate made by the Navy Department of the value of the *Alabama*, and have accordingly filed the amount in their bill to be paid to the officers and crew of the *Kearsarge* for the destruction of the pirate at \$190,000, from which is to be deducted \$30,000, which they have already received as prize money. Vice-Admiral Porter has been before the committee to explain the duties of an executive officer on shipboard. The Admiral stated that it was necessary for good discipline that the executive officer, whatever his rank might be, should take precedence over all officers on the ship except the officer in command.

In England also there are complaints of the names given naval vessels. A correspondent writes to the *Broad Arrow*: "To others, at any rate, who wish to see kept alive the noble or historic names of England, the question may present itself, as it does to me, why the Navy List should furnish us with such extraordinary titles for ships as *Scout*, *Supply*, *Teaser*, *Pigmy*, *Hound*, *Surly*, *Thrasher*, *Plucky*, *Skipjack*, *Redpole*, *Monkey*, *Midge*, *Locust*, *Jackal*, *Groucher*, *Flirt*, *Cracker*, while such as *Blake*, *Cromwell*, *Nelson*, *Collingwood*, *Trowbridge*, *Sidney Smith*, *Napier*, *Elizabeth*, *King Edward*, and numbers more, are left out." The editor responds as follows: "Far be it from us to discourage such titles as 'Blake,' 'Cromwell,' and 'Nelson,' but it must be remembered that Jack loves a pretty name, and glories in such dainty words as 'Groucher,' and 'Cracker,' not to mention that most nautical worthy, 'Billy Ruffin.'"

THE Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Rear-Admiral Joseph Lamman, praying the difference of pay between commodore and rear-admiral from December 7, 1867, to April 14, 1868, have reported "that on the 18th of December, 1867, the nomination of the petitioner to be rear-admiral was made out at the Navy Department, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rear-Admiral James S. Palmer, December 7, 1867. That on the same day the nomination so made out was taken by the Secretary of the Navy in person to the President for his signature; that through the mistake or inadvertence of the President's secretary, the nomination was mislaid, and did not reach the Senate until April, 1868. That his commission gives the petitioner rank as rear-admiral from December 8, 1867, but that he has been allowed the pay due to that rank only from April 14, 1868, the date of his commission, having been allowed only the pay of commodore from December 8, 1867, to April 14, 1868. The foregoing statement of facts shows that the petitioner failed to secure his commission as rear-admiral, at or about the time of his nomination, only through the mistake or inadvertence of another, which ought not, in justice, to affect injuriously his position in the service, or prevent him from obtaining his just pay." The committee therefore report a bill, whose passage they ask, giving the admiral the difference of pay asked for.

WE have just received a copy of the Navy Register for the year 1870. This Register contains the names of the active list of one admiral, who has been in the service 59 years, one vice-admiral, in the service 40 years

and 11 months. L. M. Goldsborough, the senior of the ten rear admirals, has seen 57 years and 6 months' service, and John Rodgers, the junior, 41 years and 8 months. John A. Winslow is the first, and John J. Almy the last on the list of the 25 commodores. Their service ranges from Worden's 35 years and 11 months to John R. Goldsborough's 45 years and 3 months. James H. Strong is first of the 50 captains, and Robert W. Shufeldt, who was out of the service 7 years and 7 months. The shortest term of service in the list is that of Edward R. Calhoun, 22 years and 6 months, he having been out of the service 8 years and 10 months; the longest is that of James H. Frailey, 41 years and 8 months; Alex. C. Rhind leads the list of the ninety commanders, and Thomas O. Selfridge is the last promotion; his term of service, 18 years and 3 months, being the shortest. H. N. T. Arnold and Thomas Pattison have each seen 30 years and 10 months of service, which is the longest term. Of the nineteen surgeons ranking as commodores, Wm. Maxwell Wood, who heads the list, has seen 40 years and 7 months of service; Chas. Eversfield, who follows last, 26 years and 7 months. Of the eighteen paymasters ranking as commodores, the senior, Edw. T. Dunn, has been in the service 38 years and ten months, and the junior, Robt. H. Clark, 12 years and 5 months. Wm. W. Wood, is first in the list of engineers ranking with commodores, and Robert Danby, the last; but Theo. Zeller has seen the longest term of service, 26 years and 6 months, and Geo. Sewell, the shortest, 21 years and 10 months. The Register this year gives the residences of the officers of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MARCH 30.—Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Cushing, to ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 15th of April.
Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Watson, to the *Alaska*.
MARCH 31.—Paymaster W. W. Williams, to the receiving ship *Vandalia* on the 30th of April.
Second Assistant Engineer M. N. Knowlton, to the *Terror*.
APRIL 1.—Master Wm. T. Buck, to Washington for examination for promotion.
APRIL 4.—Gunner Burgess P. Allen, to the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., on the 30th inst.
Master John C. Boileau, to examination for promotion.
APRIL 5.—Masters E. W. Watson, Wm. A. Morgan, C. C. Todd, and Ensigns A. H. Conden and George J. Mitchell, to Washington for examination for promotion.

DETACHED.

MARCH 30.—Second Assistant Engineer Geo. M. Greene, from the *Terror*, and ordered to examination for promotion.
Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rae, from the Navy-yard, Washington, and ordered to the *Terror*.
Second Assistant Engineer Theo. Cooper, from the *Nyack*, and ordered home.
Lieutenant-Commander B. F. Day, from the *Alaska*, and placed on waiting orders.
Ensign Thos. H. Stevens, from the *Colorado*, and placed on waiting orders.
MARCH 31.—Paymaster C. P. Wallach, from the receiving ship *Vandalia* on the 30th of April, and ordered to settle his accounts.
Sailmaker David Bruce, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and ordered to the Congress.
Sailmaker J. J. Stanford, from the Congress, and granted sick leave.
APRIL 1.—Commander L. A. Beardslee, from the Hydrographic Office on the 5th inst., and ordered to command the *Palos* on the 20th inst.
APRIL 2.—Ensign Thomas A. De Biols, from the *Frolic*, and ordered to torpedo duty at Newport, R. I.
Ensign John B. Robinson, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Ensign Richard Wainwright, from the Hydrographic Office, and ordered to the *Colorado*.
Surgeon W. K. Van Ruyven, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and granted sick leave.
Assistant Paymaster John C. Burnet, from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to duty on board the receiving ship *Vandalia*.
APRIL 4.—Gunner John Caulk, from the Naval Magazine, Chelsea, Mass., on the 30th inst., and waiting orders.

ORDERS REVOKED.

MARCH 31.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. Rae to the *Terror*, and he remains at the Navy-yard, Washington.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce have sent to the House of Representatives the following report on the bill before Congress to institute meteorological observations at military stations, and for giving notice of the approach and force of storms:

To the New York Chamber of Commerce.

The committee appointed to consider and report upon the proposed law (H. R. 603) on the subject of meteorological observations in reference to storms, respectfully reports: That there are several institutions in our country which give to the science of meteorology a prominent place in their transactions; and, as is well known, our countrymen, Franklin, Redfield, Espy, Henry, Maury, and others of great ability, have endeavored to discover the true theory and the natural causes and tracks of storms. This science, however, is yet comparatively but little understood, and we can hardly expect to gain a knowledge of it so perfect that every violent wind which "bloweth where it listeth" can be foretold and provided against, in time to prevent all destructive effects.

Admitting the universe to be governed by fixed laws, we may say the same of the storms; and we rejoice that, under the guidance of storm-observers in this and other lands, enough is already known for us to believe that the proposed law of Congress, if properly carried into effect, can be made to be very largely conducive to the good of our country.

Instances are on record where, in England, and on the continent of Europe, warning notices of approaching storms have been the means of saving life and property. Why cannot the same be done here? Our territory seems to offer peculiar advantages for the study of this science by its widely-extended positions for observation; and it is reasonable to suppose that when a storm has acquired force, and has moved a part of the way over the country, and its early track and speed have become

known, it may often be easy to predict the direction in which its course will be continued, and at about what time its destructive force will arrive at the different places along its route. It is in cases of this kind, as we understand it, that the proposed law will chiefly manifest its beneficial effects by giving a timely warning notice to the shipping, agricultural, and other industries of our land.

We are aware that much careful work is to be done, and that many difficulties are to be encountered; that accuracy, prompt and continuous attention, with telegraphic velocity, are required; that the density and rarity, with the moisture and dryness of the atmosphere, the higher and the lower levels, the heat and the cold, with the counter currents, and other influences, are to be carefully noted and considered. Different phases are also assumed by the winds. Sometimes the storms are wide-spread and of long duration. At other times, they are confined within narrow limits. Then again, they appear to flow onward, nearly upon a straight line; while, at other times, they revolve, like the diurnal motion of the earth, and, like the earth, still sweep onward in a larger circle. Sometimes they skim along close by the surface of the land, then are lifted up high above it, and again descend in their course to complete their ravages below. Occasionally their gyrations are so rapid as to form a central vacuum, causing water-spouts and tornadoes. Not unfrequently a serene calmness will be suddenly changed to a violent squall, which as quickly passes away. At other times, commencing with a pleasant breeze which scarcely raises the waves on the surface of the sea, or but gently bows the head of the farmer's grain, it soon increases in force, the waters become troubled, and the branching trees bend to and fro convulsively; then often follows the lightning flash, and loudly roar the thunders of the skies, while man and beast fly for shelter; and, at times, a fall of rain, hail, and snow commingles with the fury of the gale, which brings death and destruction in its course.

The tracks of heavy storms have often been traced across the country, and the time occupied in traversing the course is found to vary from one to three days, giving ample opportunity for forewarning notices. By careful and thoughtful investigation, with continued perseverance in meteorological observations, the difficulties growing out of all the varied movements of the winds may doubtless be greatly overcome, and the apparently chaotic elements be better understood, thus enabling the votaries of meteorological studies to bring them all into harmony and easy comprehension.

We can never be able to control the winds, or fully avoid the injuries of their short, spasmodic disturbances, or always foretell when and where they will originate; but we may learn to understand the course and speed of the great storms sufficiently well to become often forewarned of their approaches, and to protect ourselves largely from the heavy losses which they now so frequently impose upon us. Immunity thus obtained from the destroying powers of a single storm may often fully pay for the whole cost attending the execution of this law for many years.

In the Bureau of the Surgeon-General at Washington, which is subordinate to the Secretary of War, as we are informed, meteorological observations are recorded as received from many sections of the country. [The collected information is arranged and published periodically; but these observations appear to be made rather in reference to the sanitary and other conditions of the atmosphere than with any special reference to storms, as desired by the proposed law. The same agencies, however, we think, can readily be used in conformity with this law, and an experience of a comparatively short period of time, with its accumulated facts, as we may fairly presume, will enable the central department to send out such warning notices as will command confidence and appropriate action.]

The telegraphic companies, we suppose, may reasonably be expected to give liberal aid to this humane law, which will be as productive of good to their own stockholders as to the community at large.

We appreciate and applaud the scientific researches which have heretofore been made in meteorology; but those researches have mostly been of an individual and voluntary nature. We are not aware that there is any obligatory law now in force on this subject, requiring unity of action among many observers, such as is desired by this law, which assigns certain duties to be performed at the military posts and other stations throughout the country, and it is believed that the observers thus intrusted with the work will take a lively interest in the necessary inquiries and telegraphic communications, so as to enable the War Department to act at all times with reliable information.

In conclusion, we give our hearty assent to the passage in Congress of the proposed law, but would respectfully suggest that it should first be so amended that its influences may be felt all over our country, and along the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, by every industry and every class of our fellow-citizens, as far as convenient and practicable; and not be confined merely "to the northern lakes and Atlantic seaboard," as at present worded.

With the expression of these sentiments, we herewith submit a resolution for the adoption of this Chamber.

GEO. W. DOW,
M. MAURY,
J. D. JONES,

Special Committee Chamber of Commerce.
NEW YORK, February 3, 1870.

LIEUTENANT O. E. Wood, of the Fifth Artillery, the author of the "West Point Scrap Book," needs one hundred and fifty subscribers to fill out his quota of subscriptions (500), when the publishers will print the work. He asks us to say that if those who wish to subscribe will send in their names at once to him at Fort Warren, Mass., the book will be out by June. The price is \$4. The money is not required now. Due notice will be given when the book can be obtained.

A CLAIM DISALLOWED.

THE House Committee of Claims, to which was referred a memorial of Edward Ball, captain in the Second United States Cavalry, have made the following report:

On the 16th of March, 1863, the claimant held the rank of first lieutenant, and was acting assistant quartermaster of the reserve cavalry brigade, commanded by John Buford, brigadier-general of volunteers, stationed at Falmouth, Va., in the Army of the Potomac.

The claimant had received, through the chief quartermaster of the Army of the Potomac, a check on the Treasury of the United States for \$1,965, public money of the Quartermaster's Department, to be disbursed in the payment of soldiers detailed on extra military duty, as the law then provided. For the purpose of converting this check into funds, and as it was not practicable for the claimant to leave his command, he intrusted the collection of it to General Buford, who was about to visit Washington, and who received the full amount at the Treasury on the 18th of March following, at the hour of 12:30 P. M.

Placing the package in his coat pocket, General Buford had occasion to visit Clark's restaurant, corner of 17th and G streets, immediately thereafter, and while eating oysters at the counter the money was alleged to have been stolen by an expert thief, who, it was thought, had followed him for that purpose. The thief was not, however, identified, and it is alleged that no part of the money was ever recovered.

These facts are proved by the statement, under oath, of General Buford himself.

The claimant represents that he reported the circumstances to the Quartermaster-General, requesting to be allowed to carry the amount as an indebtedness, in his account current with the United States, until an act of Congress should be passed for his relief. His memorial for that purpose was presented to the Thirty-eighth Congress and referred to the Committee of Claims, but without a favorable report.

He further represents that he has since paid the full amount out of his private funds, in order to settle his accounts with the Treasury. He now asks to be reimbursed on the grounds that the money was lost without any fault or negligence on his part, and that he was the officer responsible for it.

It is clear that the claimant was the officer responsible, and not General Buford. There was no written authority nor urgent necessity for sending the check by the hands of General Buford. It was the voluntary act of the claimant, and he stands responsible, in this transaction, for his agent and messenger.

If fault or negligence is to be imputed to General Buford, the same attaches to the claimant. He is to be held strictly accountable for the conduct of his agent. The money was public money, the proceeds of the people's taxes, and demanded extraordinary care from a public officer. It does not appear that General Buford exercised ordinary care. He received the money unguarded, and carried it negligently. It was lost at noonday, in a public saloon, without his knowledge, without being himself in jeopardy, and without being in the line of military duty.

No personal consideration of appetite, such as hunger or thirst, ought to be considered sufficient excuse for a military officer to place at hazard a trust of this nature. Nothing but the peril of life, or such casualties as men cannot provide against, ought to be put forward as an excuse for the loss of public money by a public officer.

Transactions of this character, it is believed, have augmented the public debt to a large amount, instead of which the negligent officers themselves ought to have made good the loss.

The claimant, at the time, had his remedy and his right of action against the negligent officer, had he chosen to pursue them; but the loss of the money was attended with circumstances of such gross negligence that, in the opinion of the committee, neither the claimant nor General Buford ought to be relieved by Congress.

The committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the claim of Captain Edward Ball be rejected.

THE able and exhaustive article in *Putnam's Monthly* for April, on "The American Doctrine of Neutrality," which the newspapers have very generally attributed to Parke Godwin, was written by J. M. Bundy, major in the volunteer service during the war, and at present the editor of the *New York Evening Mail*. Major Bundy was educated for the bar, and his article bears evidence of the thoroughness of his legal training, and the strength of his sympathy with the Cubans.

WE regret to announce the death on the 29th ult., in Rome, Italy, of Mr. Sigismund H. Horstmann, of the house of Messrs. Horstmann Bros. & Co., of Philadelphia, the extensive manufacturers of military goods. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says of the deceased merchant: He was born in Philadelphia on July 23, 1831. He was the son of William H. Horstmann, who, in 1815, laid the foundations of the now widely-known house of Horstmann & Sons. In connection with his brother, William J. Horstmann, he, at the early age of 15, entered the father's establishment, and for the last 35 years he has been engaged in the active pursuits of business. Notwithstanding the constant attention required in the supervision of their extensive manufactories and warehouses, Mr. Horstmann took an active interest in the promotion of many benevolent enterprises. He was an upright, energetic, and public-spirited merchant, a liberal benefactor, and a sincere, warm-hearted, and hospitable friend.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our correspondents are informed that communications intended for our columns, to receive prompt attention, should invariably be addressed to THE EDITOR of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Box 3,201, New York.

BOATS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Boats for the Navy should be divided or classed as launches, cutters, gigs, and dingies; and there should be of each kind as many different sizes as there are kinds and sizes or rates of ships. The same model should be used for all launches, the same model for all cutters, and the same model for all gigs; and, in assigning the size to cutters, this should depend entirely upon the number of oars each boat is to pull. Thus, all twelve-oared cutters, whether of line-of-battle ships or of brigs, should be of the same size; or if the line-of-battle ship's boat seems too heavy to hoist at the brig's davits, it is better to give the smaller craft a smaller boat, pulling a less number of oars. The object, I take it, in putting thwarts in a boat for rowers, is to get the utmost amount of capacity and speed, with the least number of men propelling it, so as to leave plenty of room for passengers and freight: so that as much work can be done with the boats as possible, without seriously lessening the working force left aboard the ship.

The model for launches should aim at capacity and seaworthiness rather than speed; and of course these boats require more strength than others. That for cutters should unite the two qualities, although inclining to capacity; while that for gigs need only aim at speed and seaworthiness. The dingy, being the working-boat of the ship, should be like the launch in model. All cutters should have a roller on the stern-post and on the stem, for working hawsers and lines.

All boats should be built with an oak plank (tapered at the ends), spiked on top of the keel, upon which the floor timbers can be secured, and to whose under side the garboard strakes fit in, so that if the keel gets knocked off on a reef, the boat is still light and strong. Ends of thwarts should not abut close against the sides, so as to allow for the spring of the planks and timbers.

Mouldings on boats upon which it is intended to put ornamental gilding should have a concave surface for the paint or gilding to lie in, so that it will not be chafed off; and letters on boats' bows should be put in concave recesses, scooped out of blocks of wood.

The beam of all boats should be carried out above the deep-load line, as far as possible, to the stern, so as to give good roomy stern-sheets, a good wide coxswain's box; and so that, when careening under canvas, the boat will have the quarter to sail upon.

They should have the rudder-head boxed up, so as to leave a hole for the tiller to ship in, instead of having the upper end of the rudder simply cut into a shape which will fit into a mortised hole in the tiller. Tillers fitted in this latter way are constantly splitting and dropping off, and one such accident, when the boat is under sail, may cause the loss of all its crew. If, however, the tiller ships into the fore-and-aft hole in the rudder-head, it will stay there firmly.

This will not prevent the use of a yoke to steer by, as it is only necessary to enlarge that part of the yoke which is generally made to ship over the rudder-head, so that it will embrace the wood, leaving off the forward side of the rectangular figure, and putting to the after side a piece of metal of the size and shape of the hole into which the tiller ships. Then ship the yoke by pushing in this metal from aft forward, letting the sides of the yoke come snug up against the rudder-head, and, if requisite, putting a key through the forward end of the tongue.

Fit the trail line for the rudder, so as to keep it from unshipping until the line is cast off. It is always easy enough to unship a boat's rudder, but it is hard enough to ship it, particularly when the boat is bobbing up and down in a seaway.

Hence this line should be so fitted as that, in case of the boat's sailing or rowing over a hawser, or shoal, or bit of drift-wood, or any object which may strike the heel of the rudder, it will not be unshipped, but be held in its position; and also so as not to interfere at all with all its movements in steering. This is perfectly feasible, and requires no detailed explanations, and seems to me of great importance.

As they are fitted at present, at yards, a life-boat's rudder may unship by its striking against anything in the water in turning suddenly, when each second is precious to save a drowning man, and then the boat must be delayed while an oar is rigged clumsily over the stern to take its place, as, if time is taken to re-ship the rudder, the man will drown. Or, if a boat, running large under a press of canvas, with quartering sea, should have her rudder knocked up out of place by an unseen hawser, she is thrown into the wind, to be boarded by the first sea and swamped.

Boats should always be ready to start upon any service, and for this purpose should always have in them their breaker filled with water (every morning, the masts, sails, awnings, etc., etc., together with a boat's anchor and line, and a boat box, this last containing lead and line, fish hooks and lines, and a few other necessary articles, such as compass and binnacle, can of oil, flint and steel, sulphur matches, covered lantern, and candles.

The oars, boat hooks, and all the equipments of the boat would necessarily be duplicated for each other boat of its class in the Navy. Thus all cutters in the service which pulled twelve oars would have precisely the same rig, sails, spars, awnings, etc., the oars of the same thwart even being the same length and size throughout the Navy.

How much trouble this would save in case of accident, and when it would be necessary to replace any article of a boat's equipment, is obvious.

The breaker should be at least a ten-gallon one for a twelve-oared boat, or else two of five gallons; and th

would not look large or bulky in proportion to the ample dimensions which a well-built twelve-oared cutter ought to possess. And the spare oars, spare boat hook, anchor, and boat box would occupy a space insignificantly small when compared with their great utility, and not any more actual room than all these spare articles in one of the delicate useless little boats of which we have so many in the service at present.

In masting and proportioning the sails to a man-of-war's cutter, it must be borne in mind that the spars are to remain in the boat constantly, and that they must be as few as possible, and also not so long as to extend into the stern sheets; in other words, the masts, yards, and sails, when unshipped and made up, must not interfere with the comfort of crew or passengers, nor with the boat's utility under oars. The object then is to get the maximum amount of canvas, usefully spread, and greatest amount of sail power with the minimum weight and length of spars, retaining all the advantages; it being borne in mind that a man-of-war's boat rarely, except when going on an expedition, requires to beat much to windward, having the oars to depend upon in case of a head wind, and should, therefore, have that rig which best favors rapid progress with the wind large.

No rig answers this purpose so well as the British lug and jigger, as this gives a tautly spread, powerful sail, setting flat as a board when on a wind, and giving the greatest effective spread of canvas when going free. That portion of the sail forward the mast, on a wind, possesses almost as much lifting power as a jib-in carrying the boat over a head sea, while it dispenses with the long boom and extra gear a jib requires, and the jigger keeps her up to the work, aids in tacking, and assists materially in bringing the boat alongside the gangway. If the hoisting end of the halliards be bent to the traveller on the mainmast, you have a downhaul, and as long as you are not taken aback you can readily shorten sail in a squall. A tripping line of small stuff bent to the forward yard-arm will aid in dipping without touching the halliards.

The principal objection urged against this sail is the trouble in tacking, and its being dangerous in case of being struck aback. The tripping line will obviate the former objection, and the latter may be as easily overcome. The trouble is, that if struck aback, the sail and yard are pressed hard against the mast, and so prevent the yard coming down when the halliards are let go, while the tack, remaining hooked still at the bow, keeps the yard from flying into the wind's eye.

Now, fit the eye-bolts into which the tack hooks, in the bows, in this way: Splice a thimble into the end of a piece of soft manilla, well stretched, and reeve the rope down through the eye bolt, leading the end to the same pin to which the halliards belay. Hook the tack to this thimble, and, if taken aback, the same effort which casts off the halliards lets go the tack also, and the yard must fly to the wind and the sail come down.

In reefing, the body of the sail is brought down to the boat, without necessitating any shifting of weights.

In case the boat has to bring off to the ship, under canvas, a load of drunken liberty men—for sailors will always in the beginning of a cruise get drunk more or less on liberty—when it would be dangerous to dip the sail, it can be reefed so as to make the tack come to the mast and do away with this necessity. For it is only necessary to work a cringle in the foot of the sail (in that part which is opposite the mast when the sail is set), and from this cringle run a band of canvas up to the forward yard-arm, into which, at every six inches, put reef points. Upon the luff of the sail, at that point which (when the roping lies folded down along this band) meets the cringle on the foot, work another cringle, making due allowance for stretch. Lay the sail down, fold the luff over, stretching it taut along the strengthening band, so that the cringle on the luff and that on the foot will come together. If the tack cringle will answer, so much the better. Lash these two together. Roll up snugly the slack sail which is folded down, and tie with the points, or with a lacing. Now hook the tack, in its new position, to the mast at the thwart, and hoist away; the sail is effective and requires no dipping, and can be reefed as a half lug by means of the same reef points that are used to reef it as a whole one. The absence of the sail, however, which is taken away, will make the boat carry rank weather helm, and the midshipman in charge must correct this by shifting his drunken cargo aft to the stern.

The lug and jigger should be so drafted and made as that when the crew are on their thwarts, and the stern sheets moderately full, the centre of effort shall be in the right position, or so that on a wind, under these conditions, the boat will carry the helm a little a-weather when careening a strake. This will make it almost impossible for the boat to capsize from carrying sail, as in a squall the effort to fly to the wind, and shake the sail free, would be so great as to plainly tell the most stupid coxswain what to do; and this effort would be all the greater if there were no officers in the stern to balance the boat with their weight, and direct the coxswain. I have seen many boats capsize from carrying lee helms, when, in a squall, the coxswains kept their helms jammed hard down; and yet the centre of effort being too far forward, the boats just lay over on their sides. It is culpable negligence to rig a boat so that she will not be ardent, as under canvas, the craft should almost know how to help herself when pressed unduly.

Cleats should be placed on each quarter as low and far out as possible, one for the boom guy, the other for the out-haul, the out-haul always going to the weather side in making sail, when the guy can set up to leeward and be all ready after she goes round.

On the draft, the point where a line, going through the centre of effort of the main sail, and through the cleat, cuts the rail of the boat, is the place to put fair-lead-ers of oak, one on each side (not cleats, as these are uncomfortable to lean against and more liable to jam clothing), into which to snatch the sheet. The belaying cleat should be as far forward as the after thwart, to be clear of passengers.

Awnings should be made after the plan of an officer of the Navy, as follows: Have the stretchers cut in two pieces across their middle, and let them be hinged on the upper side, the awning having a backbone running throughout its centre over the hinges. If capsized (the timbers for hauling out being swivelled), it answers for a storm awning, teasing so as to protect the rowers and passengers, and—if wide enough—shedding the water clear of the boat's gunwale.

There should be a ring-bolt in the coxswain box on each quarter, to one of which a lazy-pointer can be fitted, to be used in towing, to guy to one side the line, to sling a kedge to, and for various other purposes.

All launches should be so built and rigged, as that they shall be in good sailing trim with their gun mounted and ammunition, stores, provisions, and crew in their places; and the bowsprit should not interfere with shifting the gun, or with working it.

Steam launches should be built for speed as well as seaworthiness, since they can tow, and gigs could be rigged according to the peculiar fancy of commanding officers.

BROAD CLUE.

THE NEED OF A CAVALRY SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In these days of economy and reduction, perhaps it would be worse than useless to attempt to impress upon the minds of our lawmakers that anything which involves an expense should be done towards the improvement or more thorough discipline and instruction of our Army, or any particular corps of it, however light such an expense might be, or great the ultimate benefit to be derived therefrom. Still, our ideas, being cheap, may be expressed.

It has frequently occurred to me that the almost absolute necessity of a cavalry school, organized upon a similar plan to that of the Artillery School, must be apparent to every person who has any knowledge of or interest in the cavalry arm of our service. In this arm of the service, it may be argued that the necessity is even greater than that of the artillery, for the reason that in the artillery the branches and duties taught at Fort Monroe are, to the greater number of officers, simply a review of what they have formerly been taught, particularly so to those who are graduates; while at a properly organized cavalry school, branches could be taught and instruction given which are of vital importance to every cavalry officer, and which are now neither taught at West Point, nor are the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of them within the limited powers of our officers, however great the desire may be to perfect themselves in a knowledge of their duties. A thorough knowledge of the horse, his management, proper care, food, manner of shoeing, horse medicines and how to apply them, also all the numerous diseases to which the horse is subject, their proper treatment and remedies, are matters with which every cavalry officer should be thoroughly conversant; while it is mortifying to know that often very crude ideas prevail, and in some cases utter ignorance of these important matters, even among some who are considered good officers, and who have had the benefit of all the advantages our Government affords. This branch of instruction seems to have been entirely overlooked; but never can true economy be reached till some provision is made for general instruction in these matters throughout all our cavalry regiments.

Owing to the peculiar character of the duty required from our cavalry, differing almost entirely from that of any other nation, regular and systematic drills are almost an impossibility, and have been shamefully neglected at nearly all of our frontier posts. Cavalry is also differently armed and equipped from what it was when the tactics now in use were adopted, which renders the tactics in many cases entirely useless; hence the greater necessity that a general knowledge of, and a regular and uniform system exist. I will venture to say that there are not, throughout our ten regiments of cavalry, two companies which, if brought together, would drill precisely alike, and which had not been differently instructed by each successive officer who happened to have been placed in command of it. All will at once admit that this is a bad state of affairs; but it can scarcely be said to be the fault of the officer or soldier; for there is no system, no authority, no general rule to be governed by, and quite naturally each officer conforms to his own ideas, which he firmly thinks are as good as those of any other officer. Formerly Carlisle Barracks, with its customs, rules, etc., were frequently quoted for the want of better authority; but now it is found to be too expensive to send cavalry officers there, when there are so many infantry officers "waiting orders," and even Carlisle has ceased to be quoted. Much might be said to show the advantages which might arise, but the uselessness of writing is quite as apparent as are the advantages which might be derived from the establishment of a school for CAVALRY.

OBITUARY.

CADET EDWIN C. SWEGLES.

RESOLUTIONS adopted by the class of '73:

Whereas, all-wise Providence, in its mysterious dispensations, has seen fit to take from our midst our dear friend and classmate Edwin C. Swegles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the fourth class, United States Military Academy, while bowing meekly under the decree of Almighty God, desire to express our heartfelt grief at the death of him who has thus been called away in the bloom and vigor of early manhood.

Resolved, That in his decease we have been deprived of one who, by his superior talents and faithfulness in the discharge of duty, had become an honor to his class and an ornament to the institution, and whose evenness of temper and Christian character had endeared him to all his associates.

Resolved, That being not unmindful of the severe blow which has fallen upon the members of his family, we respectfully extend to them the sincere and cordial sympathy of hearts which loved and esteemed their son and brother.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to

the family, and that they be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL and in the Clinton Republican.

EDWARD CASEY,
GEORGE HOYLE,
W. H. BIXBY, } Committee.

WEST POINT, N. Y., March 19, 1870.

A CASE OF OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FIRST Lieutenant James Miller, Second Infantry, was tried at Atlanta, Ga., before a general court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English is president, on the charge, "Behaving himself with disrespect to his commanding officer," the specification being that, having received a communication from Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, colonel Second Infantry, and at the time his commanding officer, in the following words and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF HUNTSVILLE,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., November 13, 1869.

Lieutenant James Miller, commanding Detachment Second Infantry,
Lebanon, De Kalb county, Alabama.

SIR: I am directed by the brevet major-general commanding to forward to you the enclosed slip, cut from a Guntersville newspaper, and to call your attention to the discrepancy there is between its statement and that of your own weekly report.

You will please state whether there is any foundation for the allegation that the citizens of De Kalb county are frequently insulted by the men of your detachment, and that "fights" are frequently occurring between the soldiers and the inhabitants.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. INGALLS,

First Lieutenant Second Infantry, Post Adjutant.

(Copy of foregoing slip, cut from newspaper.)

MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

The people of our sister county, De Kalb, thought themselves unsafe until they had a detachment of Federal troops stationed at Lebanon, and now they are realizing the sweets of military government.

We are informed by a citizen of that county that their citizens are insulted, and that, instead of affording protection, fights are frequently occurring between the soldiers and inhabitants. De Kalb county has a good corps of officers, who can execute the law and keep order without the intervention of the military. We think the records of De Kalb, since the war, as to outrages, are as spotless as any county in the State, and that she had no need on earth for troops, yet they petitioned for them, and they got them. Verily, the world will never let well alone.

did reply to aforesaid communication in the following words and figures, to wit:

CAMP DETACHMENT SECOND U. S. INFANTRY,
NEAR HUNTSVILLE, ALA., February 18, 1870.

Lieutenant James M. Ingalls, Second Infantry, Post Adjutant.

SIR: I have just received a communication dated Headquarters Post of Huntsville, November 13, 1869, enclosing a "slip cut from a Guntersville newspaper," and calling my "attention to the discrepancy there is between its statements and those of my own weekly reports." The communication further requires me to state if the allegations contained in this slip have any foundation in fact.

I am at an utter loss to conceive why my attention should be called to the discrepancies alluded to. Is it contemplated to weigh against an official report, for the veracity of which the word of an officer is pledged, the hearsay jottings of some contemptible scribbler, the very price of whose existence is that he should render his paper attractive by persistent and audacious lying against every servant and measure of the Government?

I cannot believe that the brevet major-general commanding could intend to offer such an insult to a soldier. To believe otherwise would be to doubt his capability of appreciating the sentiments of a gentleman.

Upon its own merits, the slip forwarded to me, or anything else published in such papers, is utterly unworthy of my attention.

In reply to the second part of your communication, I have the honor to state that there was no foundation whatever, so far as my knowledge extends, for the assertion that the citizens of De Kalb county or vicinity were insulted or molested by the men of my command. I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MILLER, Lieutenant Second Infantry.

And further, that when the communication of First Lieutenant James Miller was returned to him, by order of Brevet Major-General S. W. Crawford, colonel Second Infantry, at the time his commanding officer, by an endorsement in the following words and figures, to wit:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF HUNTSVILLE,
HUNTSVILLE, ALA., February 23, 1870.

Respectfully returned to Lieutenant James Miller, Second Infantry. The commanding officer directs me to express his astonishment that there was an officer of his command who could so far forget his position and his obligations as to permit himself to reply to a purely official communication in terms which are improper in tone and in gross violation of all official courtesy and propriety.

It is not to be assumed that there was any other intention than to afford Lieutenant Miller an opportunity to know of the criticisms of the public press in regard to the behavior of his men at Lebanon, De Kalb county, during his late tour of detached duty.

Believing that his communication was written without due reflection or proper appreciation of its character, and to give to Lieutenant Miller an opportunity to reconsider it, it is respectfully returned to him.

By order of General Crawford.

JAMES M. INGALLS,

First Lieutenant Second Infantry, Post Adjutant.

did reply to said endorsement in the following words and figures, to wit:

CAMP DETACHMENT SECOND INFANTRY,
NEAR HUNTSVILLE, ALA., February 24, 1870.

Respectfully returned to First Lieutenant J. M. Ingalls, post adjutant.

I fail to see wherein I have forgotten my "position"

or my "obligations" in disclaiming the possibility that a report officially signed by me, could be affected in any degree by the criticisms of the public journals. I should indeed have forgotten my "position" as an officer, and my "obligation" to vindicate the dignity of that position and my honor as a gentleman, had I permitted a communication which might bear such a construction to pass in silence, which might be taken for acquiescence. By making these criticisms a subject of an "official communication," although without endorsing them, or admitting their credibility, the brevet major-general commanding gave them, what they wholly lacked before, importance sufficient to demand either a defence or a denial of the validity of an accusation from such a source. Viewing the matter in this light, I must beg leave to differ from the brevet major-general commanding so far as regards the violation of official courtesy and propriety and impropriety of tone of the within communication.

For the opportunity so kindly afforded me to know of the criticisms of the public press, allow me to return my most grateful acknowledgments. Permit me, at the same time, to remark that I have yet to learn how these criticisms can be of the least importance to me. The brevet major-general commanding has expressly disclaimed the idea of giving them a title to respect by his endorsement, and without such endorsement I dread their censure as little as I desire their praise, considering both beneath contempt. Having in obedience to endorsement from Headquarters Post of Huntsville, February 23, 1870, given this communication mature consideration, I cannot see wherein I have failed in the high consideration and respect which are due to the position of the brevet major-general commanding. I beg leave to call your attention to the fact that in no part of the within communication is he reflected upon in any manner whatsoever.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MILLER, Lieutenant second Infantry.

Lieutenant Miller pleaded, to the specification, "Guilty;" to the charge, "Not guilty." The finding was: Of the specification, confirming his plea, "Guilty," of the charge, "Guilty." The sentence was, "To be reprimanded in General Orders." The proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved by Major-General Terry, who adds, "The letters upon which the charges against Lieutenant Miller are founded, are gross violations of military propriety and discipline. Lieutenant Miller alleges in his defence that he wrote them 'in vindication of his honor.' He is advised that he will much better preserve his honor and his reputation as an officer by treating his military superiors with the respect and deference to which they are entitled, than by addressing to them such communications. First Lieutenant James Miller is released from arrest, and will resume his sword."

MY EQUESTRIAN EXPERIENCE.

(From the West Point Scrap Book.)

JUST out of the hospital, and about the most used-up man you ever saw. Been there three weeks from the effects of taking too much violent exercise in the riding hall. Have had the most singular, and at the same time the most terrible pounding that has ever occurred since the commencement of the Christian era. I cannot help laughing while I think about it, although during the last four days I have suffered like a martyr.

Our class commenced riding on the 1st of November, 1864. It is divided into four platoons, two of them riding one day and the other two the next. There are about twenty men in each platoon, and we ride one hour, each alternate afternoon. Last Wednesday my platoon went to the riding hall, and all the scenes that were enacted there would be too killing to relate. I had been warned by several first class men not to get certain horses, as they were the worst in the stables; but with my usual luck, after looking around to find a sleepy looking horse, I succeeded in getting one of these same abominable brutes I had tried to steer clear of. My feelings, however, were spared for awhile, for "ignorance then was bliss." We all mounted in good style, and then the command "Cross stirrups" was given.

Before going any further, I must explain a little. We all had understood that we were to ride simply with a blanket at first, but we found that our riding master, Lieutenant L—, was going to make us ride with saddles, and with crossed stirrups. That was something that no third class had ever attempted before, and it is my opinion if you want to make a man's soul and body part company, just place him on a hard-trotting horse with a "No. 3" McClellan saddle, with no stirrups, and set him going. If you find anything left of him when he stops—that is, if he does stop—it will be little less than a miracle. Well, we all mounted with the stirrups, and then at the command crossed our stirrups over the horse's neck just in front of the pommel of the saddle, and started off. The brute (Reynolds by name) I was on showed a decided inclination to stand on his ears and on the tip end of his tail. He started off, however, at a walk quite respectable, but at the command "Trot!" "March!" "Oh, then began the tempest to my soul." (I never fully realized the sense of that expression before.) To my intense disgust my horse was determined to get to the head of the platoon, and accordingly started off on one of the most terrific, hard, swift, long, stiff-legged trots that ever had fallen to my knowledge.

The saddle must be described. It was one of the same kind I had used in the Army, but in size plenty large for a man of Daniel Lambert's dimensions. In addition to this, it had been worn so confoundingly smooth and slippery by constant use, that it was just like glass. The bare idea that a person of my size could keep himself within hailing distance of such a saddle, was perfectly absurd. In riding without stirrups, we have to hold ourselves on by the pressure of the knees and thighs. When the old brute started off with such an infernal hard trot, I felt my insides travel up and down at the rate of a mile a minute, and I commenced striking the saddle like a rubber ball, bounding, in spite of all I could do, as if I had been knocked on the head with

a club, and struck the saddle only to bound up again. In addition to this graceful but eccentric movement, I rolled all over that abominable saddle, sometimes riding Indian fashion, with one leg over the saddle and the other within six inches of the tan-bark. For a change, my head and his neck would meet in a most unexpected manner, and then again I would travel with indescribable rapidity. In spite of all the old beast could do, he did not get me off until the command "Gallop" was given, but I was getting dreadfully bruised all the time. When the command "Gallop" was given I felt relieved, for I hoped that I could get the brute into a gallop; but how cruelly was I deceived, for he immediately "lit out" with a gait that struck me dumb with terror.

His preceding movements were like the motion of a cradle compared with those I had yet to undergo. The confounded old animal started off with three or four steps of an easy gallop, and just as I was getting accustomed to the motion, he would suddenly put in five or six licks of his hardest, stiffest trot.

The combination was too ludicrous to be described, but oh! how I was suffering! All this time I had not dared to raise my eyes, for the old brute occupied all my attention; but when unfortunately I did look up, the sight fairly made me roar with laughter, notwithstanding all my pain. There were ten or twelve cadets in front of me, and six or eight behind me, bumping, rolling, climbing all around and all over their horses, in the most ludicrous manner possible. You know "misery loves company," and when I saw those other poor fellows jolted up and down like shuttlecocks, and thought they were catching it too, I laughed as I never laughed before. Anybody would have thought I was crazy, for I laughed and groaned till I cried, in the most terrific manner. But the laughing proved to be unlucky, for it used up what little strength I had left, and I felt I could not hold on any longer. I knew I should have to fall off, but I did hate to be the first one thrown in our platoon. Oh, how I did wish that somebody would tumble off before me, for I was determined not to be the first one unhorsed. At last I saw one poor fellow tumble heels over head into the tan-bark, and I immediately followed suit. If my life had depended on it, I couldn't have held on another second. I struck flat on my back in the tan-bark, and the horse kept on with the rest. I did not get hurt in falling, but I was as weak as a cat, and I knew if I ever got on again I should not be able to keep in the saddle. As I got slowly up out of the tan-bark the riding master yelled out, "Catch your horse and remount, sir!" I stood still, and as the horses passed me, then on a walk, I caught my charger and climbed up into the saddle. No sooner had I crossed the stirrups once more, than that horrible "Trot!" "March!" was given, and at it we went. I did not get once around the hall before I tumbled off again. I staggered upon my feet, and the riding master, seeing I was weak, told me to rest a few minutes before mounting again. When I was ready to mount he changed my horse, and gave me another, which he probably thought would be easier for me; but the ugly brute ("Pandora"—the most vicious horse in the stables), in addition to the eccentric qualities of the other horse, had a peculiar knack of twisting her whole skin, which made my head whirl like a top. While we were on a terrific gallop, she actually threw me over her head, and I struck my hip against the boards that are placed as a protection from the stone wall, and fell directly under her. I was not totally insensible, but I hadn't the power to move at first, it shocked me so dreadfully. The horse behind me would have stepped on me, but his rider (an excellent horseman) made him jump over me. As I lay there, the horses one after another either jumped over me or shied to one side, and I hope I may never again experience such a terrible sensation. There seemed to be a perfect halo of horses' heels around my head, and I expected every second that one of them would go crashing through my skull. Pleasant thought, wasn't it? After they had all passed I crawled painfully upon my feet for the third time, so completely knocked up that I could scarcely speak, breathe, or move. The old wretch of a riding master was going to make me remount for the third time, but I told him I had hurt my hip, and then he let me go to the hospital. As soon as I got outside the hall, I felt a sort of faintness, and was finally carried feet first by two of the cadets to the hospital. I could not lie down with any comfort, neither could I walk or sit down. The inside of my thighs, clear down to my knees, was completely black and blue. Every muscle and nerve in my body seemed twisted out of place, and I only hope that no mortal will ever suffer as I did during the next three days. Truly, the pain that I had from my injury at artillery drill could not be compared with it. I fairly groaned all the time. I was rubbed with liniment, and by Saturday I felt much easier, and now I have entirely recovered except a little stiffness in my back and hips. A little more exercise in the riding hall to-morrow afternoon will limber me up some, I expect. Seven were thrown in our platoon that day, and those who did stick on suffered dearly for it. There is scarcely a third class man who does not go walking around like an animated pair of dividers. It is one of the most cruel things that can be thought of, to ride without stirrups for the first time on such perfect devils as some of those horses are. There were upwards of thirty who were thrown, and only three or four of them were injured—none severely. One had his foot stepped on in a playful manner by one of the incarnate fiends, mashing his big toe into a jelly; but that wasn't of much consequence, as it has now recovered. Many were severely bruised, but in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it is impossible for a cadet to get hurt badly by being thrown in the riding hall. The only way is to ride right through and take the pounding, bruises, etc., and get used to it. The remedy is rough, but the only one effectual. I used to think in my younger days it was fun to go to a circus; but there is no necessity for a circus ever to come to West Point whenever the third class commence riding, for then we have one of our own, in which each rider is clown, lofty tumbler, acrobat, and monkey all combined in one.

REVILLO.

BUTLER'S SYSTEM OF HEALTH-EXERCISE.

THE LIFTING CURE.

No. 830 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

D. P. BUTLER, M. D., Proprietor, Boston Mass.

LEWIS G. JAMES, Resident Physician and Business Manager

LADIES DEPARTMENT.

CAROLINE E. YOUNGS, Physician and Instructor.

For all desiring an increase of health or physical vigor, or relief from chronic diseases and deformities, this system presents the most complete, safe, harmonious and agreeable form of exercise.

It requires but little time.
It is cordially recommended by the Medical Faculty.
Physicians, Military men, and the public generally are invited to call and test the *Lifting Cure*.

Favorable business arrangements will be made with gentlemen of medical education, or business men who can connect themselves with such parties, to introduce the *Lifting Cure* into every town and city in the United States. Apply in person or by letter, No. 830 Broadway, N. Y., or No. 68 Avon St., Boston, Mass.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS.

The annual meeting of the SOCIETY OF THE SIXTH ARMY CORPS will take place at 12 M., on April 8, 1870, the day preceding the meeting of the Army of the Potomac, at the Horticultural Hall in Broad street, next to the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, Pa.

It is expected that there will be a large attendance of those who belong to this Association, and of those who desire to join it. The President of the Society is Major-General William B. Franklin; the Vice-Presidents are Major-General H. G. Wright, Major-General John Newton, and Major-General George W. Getty. General Joseph Jackson, Secretary. The Executive Committee is composed of General T. H. Neill, Colonel Jas. W. Latta, and Colonel Peter Ellmaker.

MILITARY INSTRUCTOR WANTED.—AN UNMARRIED man, to take charge of the military department, and to teach mathematics or common English branches, in a free-class boys' boarding school, near the city. A liberal salary will be given to a man of good ability and character. Address, giving full particulars, PRINCIPAL, P. O. box No. 56, Sing Sing, N. Y.

LONDON ORDNANCE WORKS.

BEAR LANE, SOUTHWARK ST., LONDON, S. E., ENGLAND.

I. VAVASSEUR & CO.,

Manufacturers of Muzzle and Breech-Loading Cast-Steel Guns, of Wrought-Iron Carriages for Sea and Land Service, of all kinds of Projectiles, Fuses and Ordnance Stores, and of Electric and Percussion Torpedoes.

A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF INFANTRY (white regiment), serving with his regiment in the Department of the Plate, desires to transfer with a Second Lieutenant of Cavalry (white regiment). Satisfactory inducements offered. Address **MARCH 1867**, care **ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL**.

A CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY, WITH RANK OF 1865, serving at a pleasant post, desires to transfer with a Captain of Cavalry of same rank. The regiment being one of the old Infantry regiments, an inducement for this transfer will be given. Address **CAPTAIN OF INFANTRY**, No. 20 North 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Senate Military Committee have come to no decision on the Army reduction bills before them, A proposition submitted by Senator CAMERON for a conference with the House Committee was not agreed to, and it is probable that the Committee will adopt Senator WILSON's bill substantially as drawn by him. In the section of the bill which gives the President power to "retire," with six months' pay proper, officers who may be reported by the board as "unfit for the proper discharge of their duties," the word retire is understood to mean muster out of the service. The operation of this provision, and of the section giving a gratuity of from one to two years' pay, according to length of service, to officers who tender their resignations, will, Mr. WILSON believes, so largely reduce the number of supernumerary officers that the remainder can be absorbed within a year.

THE San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* exhibits a virtuous zeal in behalf of the public service, which is, we are sorry to say, by no means characteristic of the Southern press. First Lieutenant LOUIS H. RUCKER, Ninth U. S. Cavalry, acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence at Fort Davis, Texas, was unfortunate enough to lose some of the public horses in his charge from cold, insufficient shelter, and disease. He was unlucky enough, also, to let a clerical error in his forage report escape attention. So he ran short of corn. Being out of corn, he had to use hay in its place, and there was a deficiency of hay. He was also obliged to go into the market to purchase corn. In these facts the vigilant *Herald* of San Antonio found evidence of fraud and inefficiency, and notified the world accordingly. A court of inquiry was called to investigate these charges. The court decided that "none of the newspaper allegations as to dishonesty in the sale of commissary stores were to be made the subject of inquiry, as they had already been fully and satisfactorily investigated by the commanding general." So the *Herald* has been able to air its virtue at small cost to any one, except that Lieutenant RUCKER is able to add another chapter to the sorrowful record of the experiences of an A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S., which was published in the *JOURNAL* a short time since.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1870.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the *JOURNAL*.

The postage on the *JOURNAL* is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly, in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer retype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post-Office money order United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

THE LATE GENERAL THOMAS.

IT is a subject of general remark, how deep and universal is the emotion created in all classes, and in all sections of the country, by the death of General GEORGE H. THOMAS. Public meetings are held everywhere to lament this national loss; the press teems with personal anecdote; conversation in the counting-room and streets turns on THOMAS; and even men who never saw him find a pleasure in rehearsing some story of his many great traits. His own modesty seems to have made all his countrymen the eager chroniclers of his merits, and his deeds seem most lustrous and eminent now that his career is ended.

No language seems to his countrymen overstrained for celebrating the exalted services of General THOMAS or for depicting his character. It is safe to say that he will be remembered in our history as STARK, GREENE, PUTNAM, or WASHINGTON himself is remembered. In New York, in Boston, in Philadelphia, in Washington, in Cincinnati, in Chicago, in Louisville, Nashville, St. Louis, San Francisco, there is uniform praise of "campaigns which have placed his name second to none on the roll of military heroes and patriots." But the meeting held at General SCHOFIELD's headquarters in St. Louis perhaps most tersely expressed the general sentiment, when it pronounced General THOMAS "the model soldier, who, by his cool courage in action, infused in his troops heroic valor; by his wise generalship, inspired all with unquestioning confidence; by his gentle consideration for his followers, earned from them the endearing appellation of 'father;' and by his modest demeanor, self-abnegation, and patriotism, won the hearts of his countrymen."

As is wont to be the case with a great man who is about to take on, in popular fancy, the legendary proportions of the hero, every anecdote of THOMAS is treasured up and rehearsed. In the affectionate admiration he inspired among his men, we are reminded of SEDGWICK; but as a larger and longer career made him wider known, the tributes to the sterling worth of THOMAS from all men rather remind us of those paid to President LINCOLN. No incident in his life is too trivial to recount. We are told of the narrow and providential escape he had in infancy from perishing in the NAT TURNER insurrection; we have plentiful anecdotes of his boyhood, and of his early campaigning; we are told of his unwillingness to be absent from duty, and how at Murfreesboro he used to pretend he wanted an excuse to get away to Nashville, 30 miles distant, and could not find one, because he "was not sick and had duties in camp." We are reminded how he stood, rock-like, at Chickamauga, when others had fled, and fought his troops all day, and held the enemy in check; how thereafter, when his men cheered him, and rushed to see him, he only took off his hat and said, "Well, men, as soon as we get a little bread and meat and some more ammunition we will be ready for them again." We are told how he avoided display and wore the old colonel's coat when he had long been a general, and was slow in putting on extra stars. W-

are reminded how he loved system and the rules of success, and believed in war as an art.

All these and a hundred other traits are illustrated by many anecdotes. And, meanwhile, as the procession bearing his remains has crossed the continent, it has been received with profound respect and awe. All this is pleasant to record. It is good for the country that it is stirred so deeply at the death of its great captains; it is good for the Army that it sees modest worth rewarded by the grateful homage of the people; it is a good omen for the future that the old volunteer soldiers form so powerful an element in the land, and preserve amongst their choicest remembrances the scenes of the war and the conduct of their comrades and commanders.

Touching as is this general tribute to surpassing worth, we offer the suggestion that it do not stop here—that it do not effervesce in a momentary breath. It should be formulated rather in an enduring memorial of the respect, gratitude, and affection which the whole country feels for General THOMAS. What form that memorial tribute should take, we do not pretend to decide. But for the sake of generations now unborn who will love and reverence the hero of Chickamauga and Nashville, a suitable statue should be made of him by the worthiest of American artists. THOMAS had the heroic figure sought by artists. His great frame, his handsome proportions, his grave, firm, well-outlined face, would be rendered with spirit and effect. We need the visible statue of THOMAS, and we need also, for posterity, the full record of his deeds.

Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm, the statesman pure;
Till in all lands and through all human story
The path of duty be the way to glory.

A WELL-EARNED victory has at last crowned the efforts of the Cambridge oarsmen, in their annual struggle with Oxford on the Thames. For nine successive years they have been beaten, and last year their defeat seemed to be the *coup de grace*. But fortune favors the brave, and the laurels the light-blue has won this year are far dearer than if they had not been the fruit of resolute pluck in spite of all obstacles and omens. Nor can the victory, so far as now appears, be accounted an easy one, because the winning time (20:30) is among the fastest made by University boats in races on the Putney and Mortlake course. Besides, while the exceptionally powerful crew that beat the Harvards is gone from Oxford, she had some strong names in this year's eight. The stroke was DARBISHIRE, who rowed stroke against the Harvards. And next to him sat BENSON and WOODHOUSE, who were the two substitutes for Oxford in the Oxford-Harvard race, both exceedingly good men. The coxswain was HULL, whose nerve, skill, and foxiness cost Harvard so much. In the Cambridge boat we find Mr. GOLDIE as stroke, who is perhaps the best man in either boat, and every way a finished oarsman. He would doubtless have pulled stroke against Harvard, had the latter's challenge been accepted last year. The other names are less familiar to us, save that of GORDON, the coxswain. It is a subject for general congratulation that Cambridge has won this race. Last year some of the English papers demonstrated conclusively that Cambridge would be beaten for years to come; but the light-blues may take their success as a proof that newspaper critics and prophets are not always infallible, and that it is a safe general principle that continual success begets a fatal sense of security in the victors.

In spite of its length, we publish the letter from FITZ JOHN PORTER to Senator CHANDLER in full, as it is of interest to every officer, and not likely to reach them in any other form. The question as to whether PORTER should or should not be granted a rehearing has led to a voluminous discussion, which we have not attempted to follow in detail. The case against PORTER is well settled by the record. The chief matters of interest, therefore, are those which throw, or profess to throw, new light on the subject.

We have received an anonymous circular, proposing the following plan for reducing the number of officers of the Army, the adoption of which the circular urges as the only plan which can be executed without doing injustice to many of our old officers. It professes to have been compiled by five officers of over twenty years' service, but we confess we should have thought better of its prospects of adoption had it come to us with the endorsement of some responsible name. It is presented in the form of a proposed amendment to some one of the bills now before Congress, and is as follows:

SEC. — And be it further enacted, That in reducing the number of officers of the Army to the legal standard, the President is hereby authorized to execute the same in manner following, to wit:

First. To retire from active service all officers of the Army who are disqualified from age, or wounds, or disease, or debility, to perform active service in the field; those so retired from wounds upon the full rank of the command held by them when wounded: *Provided*, That the whole number on the list retired from active service shall not exceed two hundred and fifty; and that the right to be so retired shall be first communicated to every officer of the Army, and be granted according to rank.

Second. To select from the list of colonels of cavalry, artillery, and infantry one colonel for each regiment of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and assign them to regiments.

Third. To assign the surplus colonels of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, according to rank, to regiments as lieutenant-colonels, and then to fill the remaining vacancies in the grade of lieutenant-colonels from the lieutenant-colonels, according to rank, and assign them to regiments.

Fourth. To assign the surplus lieutenant-colonels of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, according to rank, to regiments as majors, and then to fill the remaining vacancies in the grade of major from the majors, according to rank, and assign them to regiments: *Provided*, That the number of majors to each regiment of cavalry and artillery shall be reduced from three to two, and that each regiment of infantry shall have two majors.

Fifth. To assign the surplus majors of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, according to rank, to regiments and companies as captains, and then to fill the remaining vacancies in the grade of captain from the captains, according to rank, and assign them to regiments and companies.

Sixth. To assign the surplus captains of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, according to rank, to regiments and companies as first lieutenants, and then to fill the remaining vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant from the first lieutenants, according to rank, and assign them to regiments and companies.

Seventh. To select from the remaining surplus officers, without regard to rank, one second lieutenant for each company, and assign them to regiments and companies: *Provided*, That the President shall first transfer from the cavalry, artillery, or infantry officers to fill all existing vacancies in the several staff departments and Corps of Engineers, the Medical Department only excepted.

Eighth. All officers thus assigned or transferred shall take rank in the grade to which they may be thus assigned or transferred, according to their former commissions.

Ninth. To muster out of service, with one year's pay and allowances, after the execution of the foregoing provisions of this section, all the remaining surplus officers: *Provided*, That all officers so mustered out shall be eligible to re-appointment as second lieutenants, as vacancies may hereafter occur; and that no officer shall be so mustered out of service who, by reason of wounds, would be entitled to be retired from active service if vacancies existed on the list of retired officers; and such officers shall be retired from active service as vacancies may hereafter occur.

"This plan," it is urged, "only musters out junior officers—young men who can commence life anew. The old officers cannot start life again; they have claims upon the country which should be recognized and regarded. Why should the country cast them off? This plan is more economical, because the year's pay, on being mustered out, will be far less. The Government will thus save about \$500 each for about 500 officers, making a total saving of about \$250,000 without increasing the cost of the military establishment one cent. The Army will have the same number of officers, of the same rank and pay, as by any other possible plan. The provision to reduce the number of majors of cavalry and artillery from three to two, and have two majors to infantry, is a necessity, and recommended by General Sherman in his annual report. The President selects the colonels and second lieutenants; the others are assigned according to rank. This is power enough to give any president, and more than any former president ever had. Who can estimate the expenses of the board provided for in General Logan's bill? and who ever heard of such power as is given in it? To make or unmake any officer of the Army! Its labors must certainly result unsatisfactorily. Its action is not to be governed by any rules of service or rank!"

It would seem invidious for us to discuss the comparative merits of the various plans for mustering out of the Army officers whose life is in the profession they have chosen for themselves. We prefer to leave that thankless task to Congress. Any plan for mustering out is bad, and we object to them all as unwise, unnecessary, and the reverse of economical.

THE FITZ JOHN PORTER CASE.

LETTER TO SENATOR CHANDLER.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., March, 1870.

Hon. Z. Chandler, U. S. Senate:

SIR: You introduced a resolution in the Senate of the United States, on the twenty-first February, "requesting the President to communicate to the Senate, if not inconsistent with the public interests, any recent correspondence in his possession in relation to the case of Fitz John Porter."

On the occasion of offering the resolution you delivered a speech which has gone into the public debates and been published, and which will ever remain on the record as the expression of the opinion of a Senator of the United States, not only on the impropriety and injustice of according to me a rehearing, but on the justice of my sentence, even in the light of the new facts which I propose to bring before any tribunal the President may appoint to rehear the case.

Though you withdrew your resolution immediately after making your speech, the latter remains unanswered except by the generous words of the Hon. Henry Wilson, the chairman of the Senate Committee of Military Affairs during the whole war and since, who declared that he adhered to his formerly expressed opinion, that my case was, under the new evidence brought to light, a proper one to be reheard. Indeed, the withdrawal of your resolution was more prejudicial to me than the original offering of it; for if not withdrawn, the correspondence called for would have shown in a great measure the truth, and my title to a rehearing.

It is a noble and a senatorial office "to vindicate the truth of history," and you assured the Senate and the country that that was the object of your speech.

May I not ask that you will read this, my letter to you, which is intended to show that you fell into grave errors in your endeavor to do justice to history? May I not also ask—as your inculpation of me while I was appealing for a rehearing of my case on new evidence, was presented for the public consideration in a speech from your seat in the Senate, and is thus preserved for ever in the printed debates—that you will, by some means familiar to you as a Senator, secure to me, the accused in that speech, the presentation and preservation of my defence and answer, in as advantageous a manner and in as durable a form? This will vindicate the truth of history in the only way that it can be vindicated with justice to me—the accused.

I pray you to do me this justice.

In your speech you say that Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Stanton, and General Wadsworth, who knew the facts, are now dead. They could not know them. They were not the witnesses. They could only know or believe what was told them. But if you mean that I have waited their death to make my appeal, you are greatly in error. I have made it from the first hour of the verdict, with constant urgency and all the force I could exert; and I have the proof that Mr. Lincoln, within a short period of his death, promised to reopen the case if new evidence was produced, and said—what some of the ablest and truest friends of his administration now say, among them some of your brother senators—that, in such case, a rehearing was not only just to me, but due to the honor of the Army.

I have also the further proof that Mr. Lincoln said that he had entertained a very high opinion of my bravery and fidelity, but had been obliged in this particular case to form his opinion and base his action on the judge-advocate-general's review, as in the multitude of his cares he had not been able to make a personal investigation.

I have also had very gratifying evidence, since the trial, of General Wadsworth's friendship and confidence. You relate the opinion he expressed to you of the great and decisive result of the battle of Malvern. You will pardon me for asking you to remember also in what terms the commanding general assigned to me the chief merit of that great day.

I need not go into that half of your speech which is a commendation of General Pope. It would draw me from the proper line of my own defence. Much of what you say of him, I am not interested to deny. If he was put at the head of an army to rescue McClellan by the means you suggest—by "fooling correspondents," "fooling the country," and "fooling the rebels" with stories of his great force—I need not deny that he was the man for that part, although he did not "fool the rebels" (as he admits), whatever success in that business he had with others; and I may think it was somewhat in excess of any useful demand the Government had on his peculiar gift, to practise as he did on the good nature of Mr. Lincoln, and attempt to fool him with despatches of "great victories," of "driving the enemy from the field," "making great captures," etc., etc. But that is his affair, not mine. I think you are much in error about it. But I prefer to leave it so, and go on to my own business.

Stripped of all accessories by which they have been covered, I present the charges on which I was arraigned, and my claims for a rehearing.

THE EVENTS OF AUGUST 27 AND 28.

The first accusation against me is that I disobeyed an order of General Pope, received at Warrenton Junction, about 10 at night, August 27, 1862, directing me to march my command at 1 o'clock in the morning to Bristoe station, 10 miles distant, so as to be there by daylight. You have added to this charge that Hooker was out of ammunition, and might have been destroyed by not getting it from me.

The disobedience claimed consists in not marching till 3 o'clock in the morning—a delay of two hours.

I shall prove, when I get a rehearing, that I put off starting—two hours only of night—by the urgent advice of the generals of division. Their reasons were the following:

That my command had reached Warrenton Junction at a late hour, without food, and very much fatigued by a long and difficult march, the last of thirteen days and nights of marching and broken rest; that the night was pitch dark, the road was bad and blocked up with wagon trains in considerable confusion;

That the spirit and purpose of the order would be best carried out by delaying the march till daybreak, because the troops would have their night's rest, and would make the march with more rapidity and fewer delays, and reach their destination in condition for immediate action; and,

That as we were informed "the enemy was then retiring" from before General Pope, the necessity was not pressing, and as my command would be required to aid in "driving him from Manassas, and clearing the country between that and Gainesville," the troops already worn out and needing rest and sleep, if required to renew the march at an earlier hour than daybreak, would be disabled for the service several miles beyond Bristoe.

I shall prove that, though appreciating the soundness of their reasons, I was decidedly of the opinion that "the order should be obeyed;" that "he who gave the order knew whether the necessities of the case should warrant the exertions that had to be made to comply with it;" and that I yielded to the advice of my generals only after being assured that the bearer of the order had been delayed by the darkness of the night and the blocked condition of the road.

I shall prove that the result showed that literal compliance with the order was impracticable, that no time was lost by the delay, but the march made all the quicker for it, and that I arrived as soon as other troops, commanded by as true soldiers as ever breathed, coming a shorter distance, and under as urgent orders.

I shall prove that when I did arrive there was and had been nothing for me to do, and that I remained at Bristoe all that day, under injunctions from General Pope, twice repeated through the day, "to remain at Bristoe; when wanted you will be sent for."

I shall prove, also, that I knew nothing about Hooker wanting ammunition, and that he did not want any, and did not take any when it reached him.

In brief: I shall prove this charge of Pope's not only false, but frivolous, and only suggested as a makeweight to the far more serious accusations arising from the transactions of the next day.

New proof is ready on all these points.

The events of the 27th and 28th of August being thus briefly given, and my conduct on those days narrated, I am brought to the events of the 29th.

GENERAL POPE'S JOINT ORDER OF THE 29TH.

On the morning of that day, the following order, known as the "joint order," was issued by General Pope:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA,
CENTREVILLE, August 29, 1862.

Generals McDowell and Porter.

You will please move forward with your joint commands toward Gainesville. I sent General Porter written orders to that effect an hour and a half ago. Heintzelman, Sigel, and Reno are moving on Warrenton turnpike, and must now be not far from Gainesville. I desire that as soon as communication is established between this force and your own, the whole command shall halt. It may be necessary to fall back behind Bull Run at Centreville to-night. I presume it will be so on account of our supplies.

I have sent no orders of any description to Ricketts, and none to interfere in any way with the movements of McDowell's troops, except what I sent by his aide-de-camp last night, which were to hold his position on the Warrenton pike until the troops from here should fall on the enemy's flank and rear. I do not even know Ricketts's position, as I have not been able to find out where General McDowell was until a late hour this morning. General McDowell will take immediate steps to communicate with General Ricketts, and instruct him to join the other divisions of his corps as soon as practicable.

If any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out. One thing must be held in view, that the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning.

The indications are that the whole force of the enemy is moving in this direction at a pace that will bring them here by to-morrow night or the next day.

My own headquarters will for the present be with Heintzelman's corps, or at this place.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General Commanding.

The accusation is that I disobeyed this order. You charge "inaction" under it.

The record shows it to have been a substitute for a previous order from General Pope to me; that when I received it I was moving along the Manassas road and upon Gainesville, having my own corps (less than 11,000) and King's division of McDowell's corps, and that my purpose was to prevent the junction of Longstreet with Jackson—that event having been made imminent by the withdrawal of the troops of Ricketts and King from the road the enemy would have to traverse.

The "joint order" was instigated principally by a note from me to General Pope, asking for written orders to take the place of contradictory verbal orders, which I had received from him, and giving him information I had obtained from various sources.

The terms of the "joint order" show that General Pope intended to form his army in front of or near Gainesville, in order that he might be prepared to fall back "behind Bull Run that night or next morning;" that McDowell and myself were merely ordered to advance far enough to communicate with the rest of the army and then halt, and on no account to advance so far that we could not fall back to Bull Run by morning at least, or as the order says, "the troops must occupy a position from which they can reach Bull Run to-night or by morning." It contemplated no offensive combat, beyond that necessary to effect the communication with the rest of the army.

The record shows that Pope's statement in the "joint order" that the troops under Heintzelman, Sigel, and Reno were "moving on Warrenton turnpike and must now be not far from Gainesville," was wrong. They were all near Groveton, four miles distant from Gainesville, and were arrested by Jackson's troops.

WHAT OCCURRED BETWEEN McDOWELL AND PORTER.

About noon, General McDowell appeared, and showing me the "joint order," took command. Prior to its receipt, I had been moving toward Gainesville, and, at the time of its receipt, had come in contact with the enemy, and was coming into position, when McDowell appeared—the rear of my column being near the junction of the Manassas and Sudley Spring roads.

General McDowell testified that "When the 'joint order' reached us we were doing what that joint order

directed us to do. That joint order found the troops in the position it directed them to be." It seems clear, therefore, that up to noon, 29th, according to General McDowell, both he and I were faithfully doing as we had been directed, and that our action (not "inaction") fulfilled General Pope's order to us jointly.

I had ample reason to believe then (noon 29th) that Longstreet's forces had formed their junction with Jackson. I submitted proof upon my trial, to sustain an assertion so vitally important to me. My assertion was contradicted, my proof was disbelieved, and the court, coinciding with Pope's "assertion," McDowell's "belief," and Judge Advocate Holt's "assumption" of Longstreet's force being far distant from me, held me responsible and guilty.

When I shall show, by Longstreet's own testimony, how cruel a wrong this mass of bold assertion, wrong belief, and prejudiced assumption has done me, what just man can gainsay my right to be heard?

The record shows that after discussion of the injunctions in the "joint order" and in exercise of the discretion given in it—that if any considerable advantages are to be gained by departing from this order, it will not be strictly carried out—General McDowell, still in command, decided to withdraw from my column his portion of the troops (over one-half) and gave me a verbal order, about which there is a dispute. He testifies the question was not one of "advance," and that he ordered me "to post my troops in to the right of the head of the column of where I then was," "to put my troops in there."

The record further shows that two officers testify that they heard General McDowell say to me when he first joined me at the head of the column and I had come in contact with the enemy, "Porter, you are too far out; this is no place to fight a battle."

I have asserted, and ever shall assert, that General McDowell's order to me was "to remain where I then was, while he would place King's division on my right, and form the connection enjoined in the 'joint order.'" This order to me, and statement of what he himself was about to do, were intended to accomplish a purpose very much desired by General McDowell. The assignment of King to me annoyed him, and he had previously obtained from me, while at Manassas, a promise that I would place King on my right in the new line about to be formed, so that connecting with Reynolds (then at Groveton) his (McDowell's) troops would be together, and at the proper time he might reclaim King. General McDowell, by the above order and statement, undertook to discharge me from my promise, and to do himself what he desired—have King with him.

An immediate examination by us of the country toward Groveton showed the impracticability of doing directly what he desired, "placing King on my right, and thus forming connection with the troops near Groveton," and General McDowell left me without further instruction, but with the understanding that he would, by going around behind the woods separating us from Groveton, take King, and uniting Ricketts with him, join his command (Reynolds and Sigel) then at Groveton.

While returning to my command, seeing the enemy forming in our front, I determined to attack at once with our combined forces, and sent my chief of staff to King's division to prevent its withdrawal, resuming at the same time the deployment of my troops, arrested by McDowell.

My chief of staff soon returned, bringing from General McDowell the message for me "to remain where I was, and if compelled to fall back to do so on his left." He had found McDowell with King's division. I could then regard this message only as the renewal of McDowell's first injunction, not now, in the face of a superior force, to be disregarded—and at once recalled my troops to the position they held when he left me. From that time till the receipt of an order dated 4:30 P. M., my troops held virtually the same position, changes only having been made to induce attack upon us, or by threatening attack, to keep the enemy from going against General Pope. In this I was successful.

As General McDowell's order to me at that time alone prevented an immediate engagement of my troops, and resulted in prolonging the "inaction" which you condemn in me, I deem it proper to state these facts fully.

THE NEW EVIDENCE PORTER PROPOSES TO OFFER.

I was a witness before the court of inquiry relative to General McDowell's conduct, which was in session at the same time and in the same building with my court; but was prohibited from giving this statement in full and explaining "wherein my statement differed from his testimony before my court." General McDowell was informed by the court that, though I could not make this explanation without a change of his question, he should have liberty to change his question to bring out the facts. This he declined to do, and my mouth was consequently closed.

It is true General McDowell testified to a "want of memory" of any such verbal order sent to me, and had himself endorsed only by the testimony of an officer, who was presented to the court as a witness against me, though a member of that same court in which he was sitting judicially! whose testimony was that he was not present when such an order was given.

Against General McDowell's want of recollection and the endorsement it had, I produced the positive testimony of my chief of staff, who brought me McDowell's renewed order; and I am now prepared to verify his testimony by additional and conclusive evidence.

I have shown that my "inaction" up to the afternoon of the 29th was in strict obedience of orders.

I now meet your charge of "inaction" up to a later hour on that day.

After General McDowell left me (early afternoon, 29th), and up to the time of General Pope's positive order of 4:30 P. M. (29th), reaching me 6:30 P. M., I was certainly as free to exercise my "discretion" under Pope's "joint order" as McDowell was. Under the "joint order" he elected to divide our forces and march to another field, where it seems he arrived too late for his troops to be successfully used. Under it I elected to hold my posi-

tion, neutralize double my force, and, in the enemy's opinion, saved, by my action, both Pope and McDowell from "capture or total rout." I submit to you, sir, if I can prove all this, as I can, whether my conduct "with in a short distance of the field of battle under the sound of our guns," and without "an order to go into the fight," was not most advantageous to our army and the country.

It is now proper to introduce the subject of the new evidence I am ready to produce on these points, and which is indicated in the letters of Generals Longstreet, Willecox, and others. The orders of General Pope on the 29th were based upon the supposition that the "whole force of the enemy" was still some distance from the field, and would not arrive within thirty to fifty hours, i. e., "by to-morrow night or the next day." This basis of the order was, to my knowledge and that of General McDowell, untrue. I had come in contact with the enemy and was coming into position when the order was received. I knew that Longstreet had arrived, and I was convinced, from information in my possession, that the remainder of the enemy's main forces must be near the field, and observation satisfied me they were arriving.

The letters referred to state that Longstreet's command commenced arriving on the field at 9 A. M., 29th—about the hour Pope's order was penned—that he was ready to receive any attack after 11, and that he was particularly anxious to bring on the battle after 12 M.

This additional evidence also shows, as I claimed at the time, that an attack at any time after 12 M., by my corps alone, must have resulted disastrously, and that the mere fact of my presence on the Gainesville road kept a largely superior force of the enemy in my front, and diverted them from supporting Jackson and overwhelming Pope.

I am not calling in question the propriety of General McDowell's movements of the 29th. I am merely sustaining my views of the case as claimed at the time; and I ask you, sir, is it not now demonstrated beyond doubt that the very order which McDowell could not recollect—"to remain where I was"—was the one of all others for him to give? There can be no dispute among military men on this point.

To show that my views are in no wise changed, and that I now raise no new issue, I quote from my defence before the court:

I come now to say a few words of the testimony of General McDowell. I shall speak of him as a witness with entire candor and candor, because, though I speak with regret, I shall speak with no disrespect. His testimony, taken as a whole, has astonished me beyond measure. I feel that it has done me more harm and more wrong—I charitably hope unintentional wrong—than has been done to me by all the rest of the testimony of the prosecution put together.

It is well that this alleged order, "to put my troops in there," to me by General McDowell does not so appear charged as specified, for now I will demonstrate that he did not then give me, and cannot be believed to have given me, any such order. . . . It would have been proclaimed forthwith at the headquarters of General Pope; it would have been blazoned among these charges and specifications side by side with the order itself; and, if true, it ought to have made the words of exculpation which General Pope uttered to me at Fairfax Court House on the 21 of September, four days afterward, choke him as he spoke. But it is not true that General McDowell then, or at any time, on that day, gave me any such order "to put my troops in there," or to do anything of the kind; and fortunate is it for General McDowell that it is not true, for if he had given me any such mandate to thrust my corps in over that broken ground between Jackson's right and the separate enemy massing in my front, the danger and disaster of such a movement would have been then and now upon his hands. I am glad that I can say that General McDowell is utterly in error upon this point, and is no way chargeable with such fatal military blunder. It is not alone that I am as clear as I can be as to any fact in my life that I received at that time no such order from him, but it is demonstrated in what I have said, as well as in what else stands proved in this record, that no such order to me could have been then by him given.

Unable, as he testifies, by habit of mind accurately to remember the divisions of time, he has plainly confused in his testimony the situations, the sayings, and the doings of different days. I have said that I would speak of his testimony with candor and candor, and without disrespect. Under strong provocations I have kept my word, but I have demolished his testimony before you, and with it the whole prosecution falls, and the accusation is left to the condemnation and derision of all just men.

This narrative covers the period of time between noon of the 29th and the hour of receipt of Pope's order of 4:30 P. M.

GENERAL POPE'S MAIN CHARGE.

You repeat General Pope's main charge: that I failed to make under his order of 4:30 P. M., August 29, an attack which would have caused "the defeat and capture of Jackson's army."

That order was:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,

August 29, 1862—4:30 P. M.

Your line of march brings you in on the enemy's right flank. I desire you to push forward into action at once on the enemy's flank, and, if possible, on his rear, keeping your right in communication with General Reynolds. The enemy is massed in the woods in front of us, but can be shelled out as soon as you engage their flank. Keep heavy reserves, and use your batteries, keeping well closed to your right all the time. In case you are obliged to fall back, do so to your right and rear, so as to keep in close communication with the right wing.

Major-General Commanding.

The evidence given on the trial shows very clearly that this order was not delivered to me until about 6:30 P. M., about sunset; that the orders to carry it into execution were at once given by me and attended to in person; that the preparations could not be completed in season to make the attack before dark, and that the nature of the ground was such as to make a night attack impracticable. My witnesses as to the hour of the receipt of the order (about 6:30) were General Sykes, Colonel Locke, Captain Montith, and Lieutenants Weld and Ingham. Against these officers, then as now widely known and respected, General Pope was able to introduce only the testimony of his relative who brought the order, and the orderly who came with him. On the receipt of this order, I gave, as was my duty, a written acknowledgment to the officer bearing it. He verifies this fact, and yet General Pope, when called upon in court to produce it and thus establish the vital point of the time of his order reaching me, could not find it. So also of several other letters of importance against him and in my favor.

When General Pope made this charge, to put on me the blame of his defeat, he little thought I should ever have the proofs I now have, and which he and others now labor so hard to exclude from the case. He has

made many vain boasts, but none more wild and extravagant, with less of truth and sense, than this charge made against me, which he attempts, now as then, to sustain only by such reckless assertions as the following:

I believe, in fact, I am positive, that at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the 29th, General Porter had in his front, no considerable body of the enemy; I believed then, as I am very sure now, that it was easily practicable for him to have turned the right flank of Jackson and to have fallen upon his rear; that if he had done so, we should have gained a decisive victory over the army under Jackson before he could have been joined by any of the forces of Longstreet; and that the army of General Lee would have been so crippled and checked by the destruction of this large force as to have been no longer in condition to prosecute further operations of an aggressive character.

On this "emphatic opinion," says Judge-Advocate-General Holt, "coincided in by McDowell and Roberts," I was condemned.

McDowell, under the same theory in regard to the commander and strength of the enemy fronting me, testifies if I had attacked the right wing of the enemy (Jackson) on the 29th, the result would "have been decisive in our favor."

Though I then knew it, I had not other witnesses than myself to prove that it was not Jackson's isolated corps alone before us, but Lee's whole army; and that for me to have attacked Jackson's flank was impossible, as Lee's whole army lay between Jackson and me, and would probably have led to Pope's capture, not possibly to Jackson's—to our total rout, not to the enemy's defeat.

To prove this, new testimony is now attainable, and on this I am entitled to a new hearing.

My opinions then (29th) were the same as they are now—and I quote once more from my defence pointing to the fact:

If the major-general, late commanding the Army of Virginia, whose inspector-general is, at least, my nominal prosecutor here, doubts the truth of what I now say, let him produce, if he can, as I asked him to produce at the trial, the note which I sent him by Captain Douglass Pope, at dusk, in reply to his order of 4:30 P. M., of the 29th, directing me to attack Jackson's right, and he will then learn, or at least recollect, what I at that moment judged concerning both the position of the enemy and my own. Let him publish that note, since it has not been produced, if he can, even at this late day, find it, and then all who choose to compare that note with what I have just stated, will know that the military theory of the position which I now express with all confidence, has ever since that day remained in my mind unchanged.

The next day gave sad proof in my justification—though the prosecution managed to exclude the evidence from the trial, and that alone would be ground for a new trial. The facts are these: On that day—the 30th August—Pope withdrew me from before Longstreet, collected all his force on Jackson, attacked, and was defeated. My corps fought well, and suffered great loss. In Jackson's report to Lee he speaks of our attack; of the "fierce and sanguinary struggle" the "fury of the assault," the "impetuous and well sustained onsets." But Pope being again defeated, again blames me and my corps. In his report he says: "The attack of Porter was neither vigorous nor persistent; and his troops soon retired in considerable confusion." The charge sent to the court-martial imputes to me "slowness"—"falling back"—"drawing away"—and "not making the resistance demanded by his position." I was not allowed to acquit myself, and convict him. For when the trial came on, the prosecution withdrew the charge, and prevailed with the court, over my earnest protest, to admit no evidence of the facts on that day, to explain the transactions and prove the situation of the day before. It was a cunning and most unfair proceeding, and a false technical quibble to shut out my most material proof, and now Pope denies that Jackson's report refers to me and my men. He says, "Porter is deceived." I say I am not deceived, and that he does not speak the truth. I challenge the proof before any honest tribunal.

The situation on both days was simply this. It was now the crisis of the campaign. Pope's "fooling" had all failed. The "stories" he put out—which you think so skilful—had not "fooled" the rebels. They knew the truth, preferring to get it elsewhere, and had come with a superior force to give him battle. The stratagem they practised had no foolery in it. It was the old maxim of war, "Take position when you can, and induce the attack;" skilful tactics, which the book of regulations for our Army thus expounds, in the chapter on battles: "To be safe in making the attack, requires a larger force than the enemy, or better troops and favorable ground;" and "When the artillery can be well posted, and advantage of ground secured, await the enemy and compel him to attack." Pope's braggart temper and utter want of military penetration let him fall into the trap, and he made the unfortunate attacks the enemy wanted him to make. Here is his own account. On the 30th of August at 5:30 A. M., he telegraphed Halleck of the battle of the 29th: "We have fought a terrific battle; the enemy was driven from the field; we have lost 8,000 men. From the appearance of the field, the enemy has lost at least two to one. He stood strictly on the defensive, and every assault was made by us." Jackson reported that "every advance was most successfully driven back." Of the next day's battle, Pope says, "I advanced to the attack as rapidly as I was able to bring my forces into action." To his army he said, "You will pursue the enemy in his retreat, and press him vigorously all the day." Every one knows the deplorable result, and such were the tactics that led to it. But Pope never wants facts and reasons to excuse himself. He generally has a variety, and no two hold together. In this case he has an assortment.

In this report, dated January 27, 1863, he says, "At no time could I have fought a successful battle with the immensely superior force of the enemy which confronted me, and which was able, at any time, to outflank me and bear my small army to the dust."

To the court-martial he declared that if I had not failed him, he would have "defeated and captured Jackson's army on the 29th, and have beaten and destroyed Longstreet and Lee in detail as they came up afterward." The truth is Lee and Longstreet were with Jackson already, and of this we now have the fullest proof.

If this seems to you to be going somewhat into Pope's history, I desire you to consider that it adheres strictly to the charge against me, and my proper and true defence to it; and it has the most direct bearing on the case to add, that if Pope believed the charges, if he had any honest belief or reasonable suspicion of their truth—that "I failed him," and caused his defeat and the escape of his enemy—it was his duty to prefer the charges, not that of his inspector-general. In that case I could only be tried by a court detailed by the President. The law says, when the general who commands, etc., "shall be the accuser or prosecutor," the court shall be detailed by the President. Pope was surely the accuser. He brought the accusation in his official report. A military commission was first ordered on his charges. He was the principal witness for the prosecution. He testified to the Committee on the Conduct of the War that he "brought me to justice." Then surely a trial, in which his part as accuser was disavowed, and the charges got up were signed by his staff officer General Benjamin S. Roberts, was a fraud on me and on the law, tainting the proceeding that grew out of it, and which vitiates and annuls it.

WHY PORTER'S NEW EVIDENCE WAS NOT PRESENTED AT HIS TRIAL.

On that ground, too, I am entitled to a new hearing. You, sir, may ask why now I have to offer so much new evidence which should have been attainable at the time from our own ranks?

I reply that it was not obtainable, for the following reasons:

1st. That the times and circumstances checked a free expression or offering of testimony.

2d. That permission was refused me by the Secretary of War, early in the trial, to send my aids to the army at Fredericksburg, to see witnesses and gather testimony.

3d. That when I did send, on my own responsibility, my aids to the army, letters to and from them and others, were purloined or opened and robbed of information.

4th. Some witnesses I was persuaded could furnish reliable information in my favor, but of their names and location I was not apprised, and others, who I knew would testify to very important facts in my behalf, did not appear till the moment they were called to testify.

In the former case I, of course, lost not only the benefit of their testimony, but also the benefit of the information they had as to what other persons could prove in my favor. In the latter case I was compelled to produce witnesses without knowing myself, or my counsel knowing, what particular facts they were possessed of and how to elicit them fully. These witnesses, whose names I had, were all given at the opening of the court on the demand of Judge-Advocate Holt and on his assurance that he would secure their early attendance.

Of these irregularities I complained to the court, and to the Government. They give additional grounds for a rehearing.

You have been misled enough against me to believe and repeat what Pope says. To my offer of proof of the enemy's strength in numbers and position, he objects that I had nothing to do with it. I was ordered to attack. It was my duty to attack if I lost every man I had, and no matter whether the enemy was 20,000 or 100,000.

To understand whether the strength and position of the enemy (not of Jackson's force) was competent evidence for me to produce in reply to a charge, the charge must be known. It was this: That I was ordered to attack Jackson's flank, that I disobeyed and thus prevented the defeat and capture of Jackson's army. My offer is to prove that Jackson's flank was not where Pope thought it was, nor where my force could reach it; that another force than Jackson's, more than double my numbers, was posted in strong position between me and Jackson, and if I had attacked it, I would have insured my own defeat and capture, and that, probably, of Pope's whole army, that I knew this at the time—that I knew it at the trial, but could not prove it; but can prove it now.

Referring to me you say, "What business was it to him whether he was cut to pieces or not?" Often it may be no business to an officer whether he is cut to pieces or not. But when he is ordered to fall on the flank of one corps of the enemy, in order to insure its defeat or capture, and he cannot fall on it and defeat and capture it, it is his business not to be cut to pieces in falling on another much larger body of the enemy which he was not ordered to attack, and which, if he did attack, must have defeated and captured him, and the army of the general giving the order. Do I not prove I am not guilty, in not doing what I should not and could not have done? Surely I sweep away by such proof every atom of the charge, as you will see if you study it, and leave nothing for the sentence to stand on.

You quote "as true facts in the case," the assertion of Lee's engineer-in-chief (who is he?) that Longstreet's command was not on the field until the morning of the 30th of August, the day after I was confronted by his whole force—when Longstreet's own letter to sustain my assertion of his presence on the 29th was lying on your desk at the time you made it. I must suppose this fact, as useful to me as it is damaging to General Pope, was unintentionally overlooked by you.

My conviction and sentence were based, it is assumed, upon the evidence produced before the court, but the public importance of the conviction and the vindication of the magnitude of the sentence were based largely upon the supposed infinite damage my conduct had occasioned. How largely the court was influenced by these assumptions, I need only refer to Mr. Holt's review.

All just men will agree that it will not do to use and land "rebel testimony" against me—as in the quotations from General J. E. B. Stewart—while the carefully considered and particularly stated evidence in my favor made by Generals Longstreet, Willcox, and others, is discarded.

The report of Stewart to his commander of dragging bushes to deceive our troops is true, no doubt; but the evidence is within your reach to-day, was when you spoke in the Senate, that the whole of Longstreet's corps

of 27,000 men was also in front of my command of less than 11,000 men.

THE QUESTION OF PORTER'S ANIMUS.

You dwell on my "animus." So did Judge-Advocate Holt, and it was his chief argument to prove the alleged facts! He meant that I was ill-disposed to General Pope and well-disposed to General McClellan, and wished to see Pope fail and McClellan put in command. That animus, or state of mind—to convict me of acts and deeds—he tries to show from certain selected telegrams I sent to certain officers. Do you know that those officers—as zealous patriots as breathe—saw nothing in them wrong, no disaffection, no spirit of disobedience, only an anxious concern for the public interest, and an anxious distrust of Pope's capacity to command the Army? Do you know their accuracy was verified? Do you know that Mr. Lincoln thanked me warmly for those very telegrams? If they are evidence in the case, it is evidence in my favor; and surely the argument of bad motive is silenced, when I disprove every alleged fact.

When I am heard—as I shall be sooner or later—I shall show, by original despatches written by me on the field to officers of my corps, that I directed the execution of General Pope's orders with promptness and vigor. Most of these despatches have come into my possession since the trial; they will be substantiated as originals, by officers of high rank and position who received them. They will close the mouths of honest men against my alleged "animus" toward General Pope.

The final point of your speech is as follows: "There is one other point to which I wish to allude. During this very trial, during the very pendency of the trial, Fitz John Porter said in the presence of my informant, who is a man that most of you know, and who is to-day in the employment of Congress, and whose word I would take as soon as I would most men's—though I told him I would not use his name, but I will give his sworn testimony, taken down within two minutes after the utterance was made—Fitz John Porter said in his presence, 'I was not true to Pope, and there's no use in denying it.'"

To me, such evidence seems scarcely worthy of notice; for the person that makes a statement which, if true, is so damning in its character, and then begs the concealment of his name, is not worthy of recognition by men. That as presented by you it had any affect upon the minds of senators, I cannot conceive—many of them being lawyers, who know that such evidence would not be admitted before any tribunal. My reply to you, sir, is that the statement, by whomsoever made and however testified to, is false in every particular. Aside from my general character for reticence when in the Army, I certainly had no inducement to lose my senses pending my trial, and falsely assert in any one's presence just what General Pope was forty-five days endeavoring to prove. Where was this reliable witness then? Why did he not then and there testify to my confessed guilt? What restrained him for all these years, and why does he now recollect or produce evidence, which, if credible, would long ago have ended my appeal? I am ashamed to offer, to be compelled to offer an argument against assertions so palpably contrived and so wholly unsubstantiated by probabilities—so wholly at variance with my whole life and conduct.

You say that after a careful investigation for forty-five days, the court unanimously rendered a verdict against me. This may have been so, but you cannot know it unless some member has violated his oath "not to discover or disclose that vote unless required to give evidence thereof (which has not been done) before a court of justice, in due course of law." But if true, the question is not what the court did decide, but what would be now decided with the new evidence I have to present; and you must know that the decision of that court does not affect the justice of my demand that the new evidence shall be heard in my defence.

And let me here say, that on my first appeal to the President, General Grant (then at the head of the Army) said to me what all fair men will endorse, that if I could prove what I asserted, and what my papers indicated, justice required the re-examination, and every member of my court should be glad of an opportunity to join in my appeal.

I have made my appeal to the President anew, and now await his action as to the appointment of a board of officers to investigate my case with all the new testimony adducible. What I ask requires no opinion from the Administration as to the propriety or injustice of my conviction.

I simply ask to be heard.

Plain and honest minds will look with suspicion upon opposition to such a request, especially when the request is made by one whose life has been spent as an officer in the service of the Government, and whose record will not suffer by contrast with any of his accusers. Plain and honest people will inquire—do now inquire—why such violent opposition to my being heard and to the hearing of all the testimony? If, as is asserted, the reopening of the case will only deepen the public conviction of the justice of my punishment, why should my enemies, and they alone, oppose it? You know that a divided public opinion as to the justice of my conviction is not what General Pope and others would like. Why not, then, seize upon this opportunity, if General Pope has so clear a case, and fix and fasten the stigma forever? Is it not due to the "truth of history" that the justice of my condemnation should be made so palpable, that the scores of our most patriotic and most learned men, with more than half of our leading and influential journals, will cease their advocacy of my case?

Is it not due to General Pope and "the truth of history" that so admirable an opportunity as my rehearing would present, should be made available to show what his real business in life was at the time of his Virginia campaign?

You think that he was sorely misunderstood by the country at that time, and has been since; and you reassert that but for me—but for my treasonable conduct—his campaign, that, as you state it, had for its mission

the relief of McClellan, by some fighting and a good deal of "fooling," would have ended in the capture of Jackson, the destruction of Longstreet, and the end of the war. Surely, if all this glory was lost to General Pope by my conduct, is it just to him to withhold the facts from an incredulous public?

Neither General Pope nor others can longer take refuge behind the "want of power" to reopen my case—the "bad precedent" it would fix upon the Army, and the like. The power has been found and exercised—the precedent has been fixed, and rightly too; and to the public view General Pope and all others who oppose my simple request "to be heard before a tribunal known to be impartial," stand, and ever will stand, with the suspicion fixed upon them that they shun the re-examination because they dare not meet the truth.

I have endeavored to refer to the main points of your speech against me, and, though measurably restricted in my reply, I make it with unabated faith in the ultimate justice of my Government—long delayed as it has been—longer delayed as it may be.

Sustained as I am by hosts of friends, whose hands I have never grasped, but whose hearts and words and pens are active in my behalf—sustained by the old and true and tried friends who have not turned upon me in adversity—but best sustained by my ever-present and never-failing faith that a just and generous people will not permit my wrongs to go unredressed, I shall go on to the end, obtaining my justification from the Government who owes it to me, or leaving it, if God wills it, a legacy for my children to demand and obtain.

Respectfully, FITZ JOHN PORTER.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

THE FIRST DIVISION PARADE GROUND.—The following communication from a member of the National Guard, throws new and full light on the subject of the parade ground. The writer is in no wise interested in the subject further than as a member of the division, but having fully investigated the matter deems it advisable to set at rest any further comments regarding what is called the jobbing character of the project:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 12th ult., in an article on the proposed parade ground for the First division National Guard, there are a few statements which, I am confident, were made without a full knowledge of the facts in the case; and though the issue following contains a partial correction of the article in question, yet, being tolerably conversant with the matter, I feel called upon to present to you, and, through the medium of your excellent paper, to those interested in National Guard matters, a correct version of the praiseworthy effort that is being made to secure for the division that which it has so long needed.

The first statement, that "the proposed location meets with the disapproval of a majority of the officers of the division," will appear refuted upon examination of the petition now in the hands of the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs, which contains the names of two-thirds of the officers of the command. The second, that the officers of a certain portion of the command had already "forwarded a remonstrance against the location," etc., was upon inquiry found to be premature, since nothing had been heard from it at Albany up to the 18th ult. The third and most important, that the bill, which calls for an immediate outlay of \$4,000,000 and \$25,000 annually, "looks like a job," is, of course, a mere conjecture, but nevertheless should have an emphatic denial. The bill now before the Legislature, after prescribing the boundaries of the parade ground and making provisions for acquiring the land, etc., in sections 1, 2, and 3, reads as follows:

SEC. 4. To provide additional means for the maintenance and government of said park the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park are authorized to include in the estimate that they are now authorized to make under section 4 of chapter 85 of the laws of 1860, the sum of \$25,000 per annum in addition to the sums that they are now authorized to include in said estimate, and the amount of said estimate shall be annually raised, as provided in said section 4, and applied to the payment of the expenses of the maintenance and government of said park.

SEC. 5. The said public place when so taken shall, with the land now constituting the Central Park, hereafter constitute and be the Central Park, and shall, as to its laying out, management, government, and maintenance, be under the exclusive control and management of the Board of Commissioners of Central Park, as fully in all respects and to the same extent as the said Central Park is now under the control of the said board.

SEC. 6. The Commissioners of the Central Park shall cause the public place hereby laid out to be arranged and maintained to accommodate reviews, parades, and drills of the First division of the New York State National Guard, and shall make all necessary rules, regulations, and arrangements therefor; and when the same is not required for such military purposes, the said Commissioners may appropriate the same to such other uses as may in their judgment be consistent with its character as a public park and pleasure ground, and beneficial to the public.

SEC. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

To answer and silence for all time all allusions to jobs and fraud in this matter, it is, I apprehend, only necessary to call attention to those parts of the above sections of the bill which place the "arrangement, management, and maintenance" under the exclusive control of the Central Park Commissioners. Those gentlemen are so well known in the community for their intelligence, honesty, capacity, and faithfulness to all trusts confided to them, as to render even the suggestion (which might otherwise well be made) unnecessary, that as to its "arrangement" and laying out, the bill should provide that the higher officers of the command should be consulted and advised with. No one has as yet ventured to intimate even that they are troubled with "itching palms," or will dare to assert that any portion of the amount to be provided for its maintenance will "stick to their hands." To know that the bill, if passed, will simply effect an extension of Central Park under its present efficient management, to be used as a pleasure ground by all organizations having for their object the physical development of the people as well as for military purposes, is to know that the amount asked for its maintenance will be judiciously and honestly expended for a most laudable purpose. Under the management of that board the grounds will not long remain a mere "open field." Shelters for the troops, in case of sudden showers of rain, and perhaps rifle ranges of some description, will be needed there; the exterior of the grounds will require some ornamentation in the way of shade trees and an enclosure; and other appliances and improvements which will suggest themselves in course of time may be wanted. Should

It be found that the sum stipulated is more than may be required, does anybody suppose it will be used illegitimately?

It has been asked in other quarters, why are not the Central Park Commissioners requested, induced, or compelled to provide accommodations for the military within the park as it now is? The answer to that may be stated in a few words. The attempt to do so has been made twice to the writer's knowledge, and has each time failed. Compulsion of the legal kind, it is true, remains untried, but is not advisable. If those officials object so strenuously (as they have) to such a proposal, and claim that to comply with it would involve a reconstruction of the entire lower part of the park, every fair-minded man should acquiesce in their decision.

Others have been heard to object on account of its "inaccessibility" merely. Can they point out a spot on New York island available in other respects and equally as "accessible"? Do they recollect how very remote the Central Park was deemed to be only ten short years ago? We have all seen this "inaccessibility" idea presented by some of these cavillers, who in the very next breath advocated its location in Westchester county.

Years hence, Mr. Editor, the citizen of this proud metropolis who witnesses from the heights of the park or Mt. Morris Square a grand military review of the largest and finest body of citizen soldiers in the world, or the healthful exercises of our various civic societies formed for outdoor recreation, will wonder when told that there could have been found in these times men so shortsighted as to oppose a measure having so certain a tendency to encourage and create a taste for athletic sports and military exercises. In the humble opinion of the writer, that officer who opposes it, after a complete understanding of its features, will be deemed to have violated the trust reposed in him by those of us who will live to see the consummation of this beneficial undertaking, and the best military journal in the country can least afford to be found in opposition to a measure of such great importance to those whose best interests it has thus far so well represented. Very truly yours,
CITIZEN SOLDIER.

New York, March 26, 1870.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.—By orders issued by Colonel Thomas Freeborn commanding, this command is directed to assemble, in full fatigue (gray) uniform, white gloves, at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, May 12, for battalion drill and inspection. Roll-call of companies at 8 o'clock, at the arsenal. At this drill none but members of the regiment will be admitted to the arsenal. Captain Cox, Company B, and Captain Pascall, Company K, will detail one file from their respective companies, for guard duty, to report to the sergeant of the guard, at the armory, at 7:45 o'clock on the evening of the drill. The following appointments are announced on the regimental staff: Charles H. Patrick, adjutant; William H. Cary, quartermaster; Christopher M. Bell, surgeon, re-appointed; Lewis R. Balch, assistant surgeon. The following have received appointments on the non-commissioned staff: Edward F. Davis, quartermaster-sergeant, vice Griffith, returned to his company; Fred. H. Drew, hospital steward, vice Pryer, returned to his company; Bernard J. Jacobs, drum major, vice Mulhern, resigned. Details: Charles C. Woods, sergeant of the guard; Albert E. Scott, right general guide; Thomas P. Seisach, left general guide. The following named persons having faithfully served the full term required by law, are honorably discharged: John L. Latapie and John J. Moser, Company G. Isaac M. Varian has been expelled from Company G, and the action of the company is approved by the commandant of the regiment. All company drills and meetings at the regimental armory will be suspended from April 15 to May 1. Thursdays of each week, from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M., are designated as orderly hours at these headquarters on and after this date. The regimental quartermaster will be at headquarters on orderly nights, to attend to the duties of his office. All communications of an official nature will be addressed to the adjutant, at the armory, and will be forwarded through regular channels of communication.

THE SEVENTH AND THE NEWSPAPERS.—We have received the following circular:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, April 2, 1870.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y., held at its armory on the 1st day of April, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the commandant of this regiment issued an order on the 1st day of August, 1868, from which the following is an extract:

The attention of the officers and members of this regiment is particularly called to general orders heretofore issued from these headquarters, prohibiting any member from attaching the name of the regiment, in any form or manner, to any communication to any public journal, upon any subject whatsoever. While every member, as a citizen, is at liberty to entertain and express his sentiments upon any of the topics of the day, no one has the right to use the name of the regiment, directly or indirectly, as an endorsement of his own views, or in support of his individual opinions. The welfare and good name of the regiment demand that all anonymous correspondence of this character should cease.

And whereas, articles and communications appear in the public journals, from time to time, to which the name of this regiment is without authority attached, written by some member of the regiment who is so destitute of common sense and ordinary discretion, that his opinions, on any subject, are of no value; or by some one, in no way connected with the regiment, who takes this method to prejudice some portion of the community against this organization;

And whereas, This is strictly a military organization, numbering in its ranks men of divers political and religious opinions, and never has and never intends to authorize any one to speak for it upon any subject not of a military character; and, upon military matters, is only represented by its officers in person, or by what is written or printed officially over their names and signatures; therefore,

Resolved, That the public generally be requested to regard any article which may appear in the public journals, to which the name of this regiment is attached in an anonymous manner, as entirely unauthorized, and as written by some one who is hostile to the interests of the regiment.

Resolved, That the newspapers of the city be respectfully requested to exclude from their columns all communications to which the name of this regiment is, in any form or manner, attached, unless the name of the writer is printed therewith.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions be forwarded to the daily and weekly newspapers of this city, with the request that the same be published.

EDWARD EARLE,

First Lieutenant and Secretary Board of Officers of the Seventh regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

We observe that some of the daily newspapers are disposed to scout the above as an interference with their prerogatives. But these papers are over-sensitive about journalistic rights. The circular is courteous, and upon reflection it must appear to be also wise. It claims no right over any except members of the regiment, and it makes a reasonable request of those who are not members. It is easy to see how false impressions may be conveyed to the public by communications having the name of a regiment attached to them, but which have no proper regimental authorization. The circular does not mean that officers of the Seventh shall not give information to journals of regimental movements—that would be very unwise; it only is an effort to protect the regiment against the folly of scribbling members.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.—An election has been ordered for Friday evening at the regimental armory of this regiment to fill the vacant positions of lieutenant-colonel and major. Captain J. H. French, Company I, has wisely reconsidered his resignation. Company G, Captain McGowan, will hold a full-dress inspection and reception April 19. Companies I and G have taken the lead in adopting full-dress uniforms, and other companies are rapidly following their good example. The exhibition drill of Company E (Webster Light Guard), Captain Robert McAfee, April 13 at the State Arsenal, will be well worth witnessing. Sergeant Evans, of the drum corps, has been appointed drum-major, vice Strube, appointed drum-major of the Twenty-second Infantry. He is fully competent for the position, having been an apt pupil of the former drum-major, which is sufficient recommendation in itself.

INDEPENDENT BATTERY B.—This battery, Captain John Keim commanding, paraded on the 1st inst. as funeral escort to the remains of Private John Sohl, a late member of the command. The battery turned out 80 strong, accompanied by full regimental band, and made a fine appearance. The deceased member died from injuries received by accident. Battery B is one of the young artillery organizations of the division, and its advance in discipline and drill has been most rapid during the past season.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.—Everything is remarkably quiet in this command at present. Nevertheless the "Grays" have lost little time in perfecting themselves in the drill, and are now looking forward anxiously toward the completion of their new armory, the right of possession having already been obtained.

NATIONAL GUARD STATUETTES.—Mr. George Slater, with Tiffany & Co., has added another statuette to those already completed by him for the Seventh and Twelfth regiments of the First division. The one just finished is for the Twenty-second Infantry, and represents a member in full-dress uniform standing at an "order arms." The figure is erect and in the true position of a soldier awaiting the next command of execution. Every detail is perfect, and the artist, who has been a soldier in the field, has made a work of which he has just reason to feel proud. These statuette are sold by subscription, five dollars being the price of each. Mr. Slater has on exhibition at the Twenty-second armory the first model, and is there evenings for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Up to last Tuesday evening over 80 members had subscribed, and it is presumed that at least 200 will be taken in the regiment. The Twelfth statuette by this same artist, which we recently described, has been freely subscribed for, at least one hundred having been taken. That completed for the Seventh some two years ago was the first of these ever undertaken in this division. The full-dress uniforms create some little similarity in these statuette, but the arrangement of the equipments and of the full-dress hats gives ample distinction. Those regiments having statuette executed might well have executed one in the fatigue uniform also, as a companion piece. Together they would make handsome ornaments, and would be pleasantly regarded in after years as souvenirs of the days of soldiering.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—This regiment is ordered to parade for review, in full uniform, without overcoats, armed and equipped (with white gloves), on Monday, April 18, in honor of the one hundred and twenty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson, after whom the regiment is named. Regimental line will be formed in Hester street, opposite the armory, at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Roll call of companies at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. This being the regular annual parade of this regiment, every member and ex-member is expected to be present, with his uniform and equipments in complete order. The resignations of Adjutant Joseph Sattig, Lieutenants Wellenkamp and Kimmel, having been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, they are honorably discharged. The following officers have been commissioned in this regiment: J. C. Eilert, first lieutenant Company H; Christopher Schott, second lieutenant Company G. The following appointments are announced in the regimental staff: Edward T. Hughes, adjutant; Doctor Edward Treusch, surgeon; Doctor Arnold Mayrovicz, assistant surgeon; Edward F. Hopke, quartermaster; John W. Funk, commissary; Joseph Sattig, assistant quartermaster. On the occasion of the above parade the regiment will be reviewed by his Honor Mayor Hall, on Fifth avenue, and by the Second brigade commander, General L. Burger, at Tompkins square.

In addition to the regimental anniversary celebration (which celebration, by the way, should have occurred on the 4th inst.), it has been customary for the several companies of the regiment likewise to observe the event by collations and social gatherings.

On Thursday of last week Company A, Captain F. Burmester, paraded as a funeral escort to the remains of Private John H. Fischer, a late member of that company. The company turned out some fifty muskets, and were preceded by the regimental band and drum corps.

The signatures and arrangement of the orders making the above announcements for parade, etc., are careless. The signatures of the commandant and his chief of staff are in the same style of type—the former too far to the right, and the latter immediately thereunder, instead of being to the right. The paragraph announcing the reviews should have preceded the announcement of the changes in the regiment.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.—On Monday evening next, the 11th inst., Company C, Captain Albert Marrer commanding, will hold an invitation ball at the New York Casino, 51 to 55 Houston street.

THE NEW MILITARY CODE.—We have received a copy of the new Military Code of New York, as adopted by the Legislature of 1870, and arranged under the supervision of Adjutant-General Townsend. The pamphlet is clearly printed, and constitutes 72 pages of the same size as the Code of 1866. In its compilation, marginal and general indexes have unfortunately been omitted. These were features of the old Code, and of great assistance to reference. In the present volume paragraph headings are the only guides to subjects.

SIXTH INFANTRY.—Private Julius A. Levy, of Company H, on Tuesday evening last was elected second lieutenant. On the same evening Captain Max Zenn was serenaded by the company at his residence, accompanied by the full regimental band, in honor of his birthday. The company afterwards adjourned to the armory, where a fine collation was offered, and the prosperity and health of the popular commandant was drunk in bumpers of wine. During the evening Captain Zenn was presented with a handsome gold ring, Colonel Mason making the presentation on behalf of the company.

NINTH INFANTRY.—It seems that this regiment has not proved itself entitled to the particular commendation we gave it last week, for preferring an experienced officer for colonel to a civilian of wide reputation and great resources. At the meeting of the Board of Officers on Friday, the 1st, Colonel Braine yielded to the pressure brought to bear upon him by the rank and file, and resigned the position to which he had been elected; whereupon Mr. James Fisk, Jr., was nominated for the colonelcy. An election, however, did not then occur, as the daily papers have reported.

The arguments used in favor of the election of Mr. Fisk are that with his money and influence, and great army of employees, he will be able to speedily fill and then keep full the ranks of the regiment, and this certainly is a temptation hard to resist. It is reported that 500 of Mr. Fisk's employees have been offered, and that they will all immediately fully equip themselves. Of Mr. Fisk's military capacity we hear less than of his pecuniary resources and large following. We believe, however, that he did command, at one time, in New England, a militia company. But it is probable that it is not expected that he will, for the present at least, be more than a nominal colonel, so far as actually leading and drilling the Ninth is concerned. To the lieutenant-colonel and major will be committed the task of technically running the regiment. The rumors we hear of railroad and steamboat excursions and entertainments, profusely and liberally supplied, are natural enough, but they are probably only the dreams of imaginative youth who attribute all power and generosity to a colonel who controls a great railroad and a great steamboat line. We hope, however, that these dreams will not be altogether unrealized, but even Mr. Fisk cannot keep a whole regiment constantly junketing at his expense. In conclusion, while we cannot, from a military point of view, justify the action of the Ninth, neither are we disposed to read them a very severe lecture upon it. Success is a charmed word, and it has turned the heads of graver and wiser men even than those who compose the Ninth Infantry. The prospect of a regiment with solid ranks, thoroughly equipped, and sure to attract the attention of the public, is one very tempting to the eyes of the National Guardsman, and he, like many of his fellows in trade and commerce, is more likely to think of the end than to closely scrutinize the means.

The promenade concert given by the new regimental band at the armory, was attended by about four hundred persons, the stormy weather preventing the attendance of more than three times this number, who had purchased tickets. The music and selections were good, and those who braved the elements to enjoy it were well repaid. Generals Wilcox, Varian, and many distinguished military gentlemen were among those in attendance; also Mr. James Fisk, Jr.

TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.—On Tuesday evening last the left wing of this regiment, Companies F, I, C, H, and E, met at the armory for battalion drill and instruction, Colonel Porter in command, Lieutenant-Colonel Camp, Major Brown, and Adjutant Harding also being in attendance. The battalion preserved its company organization, but presented only twelve files front, which was doubtless owing to the weather. The drill was a long one, ending at 10:30 P. M. The movements were very fairly executed, but not equal to our expectations, considerable confusion occurring in several instances.

Very little time was devoted to the manual, and the loadings and firings were entirely omitted, while file-closers were placed in the ranks. Although errors were committed during the drill, the men preserved unusual steadiness and were generally very attentive. This is a good trait, and worthy of imitation by the majority of the organizations in the division. The colonel and his assistants were active in the correction of errors. The marchings both in double and single rank were generally good, but in the latter distances were not well preserved. The wheelings were very fair, those of the right and left companies being particularly good. We would suggest that hereafter, for the sake of uniformity, the battalion be formed in four or six commands, instead of unequalized. This may be the occasion of depriving officers from active duty, but it prevents confusion in movements by division, etc. The Twenty-second is not as perfect in drill as it should be with the advantages it enjoys in a fine armory and unusually convenient drill-room. This is due, perhaps, to its frequent changes in officers, it having changed its commanding officer on an average once in each year since its first organization. Colonel Porter, the present commander, has done good work for the regiment, which has gained rapidly under his administration, and will soon have few rivals. At an election in Company F on Monday evening last, Sergeant Charles Gamble was elected second lieutenant, vice C. A. Russell, resigned; Corporal John Wagner sergeant; ex-Drum Major and Private William H. Weed, and Privates Brinkerhoff, Carr, and Carpen, corporals. At an election in Company A, on the same evening, Privates B. F. Briggs and Thomas W. Hall were elected corporals. This company has gained 21 new members since the beginning of the year, and is one of the most flourishing of the regiment.

The right wing of this regiment assembled for drill on the evening of the 8th inst. Drills by wing (admission by tickets) will be held on the 12th, 15th, 19th, 22d, and 26th inst., at the regimental armory. The roof of the regimental armory is in a leaky condition. We would therefore suggest its repair, or else that the quartermaster provide the members with umbrellas during drills in stormy weather.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—Sergeant B. Wm. Ennis has been appointed first sergeant of Company I, vice G. B. Young, resigned; Corporals G. S. Mosely and R. S. Dinsmore to be sergeants, to fill vacancies. Company I is ordered to appear at the regimental armory on the 13th instant, in full-dress uniforms. Companies D and I, commanded by Captains Hempstead and Bush respectively, propose a joint evening parade during the first week in May, when the companies will also be entertained at the residences of their commandants. On Monday evening last, the right wing of this command, Companies B, C, F, I, and K, assembled for drill, Colonel Mason in command. The battalion was divided into six commands of twelve files front, Company I being divided for this purpose. The drill was very fair, and general improvement was shown in the steadiness of the men. The left wing will assemble for drill on the 15th instant, at the Portland avenue arsenal, where, on the 20th instant, a full-dress detail regimental drill will take place, to be followed by dancing. The Thirteenth have gained more strength during the past season than in a number of years previously, and its future looks still better. A committee has been appointed to arrange for one week's encampment on Prospect Park parade ground this summer. Such an encampment would be not only novel, but if properly carried out, of which there could be no doubt, of greater practical use in perfecting the men in drill and the whole duty of a soldier, than all the practice any number of seasons spent in in-door drilling. Camp utensils and equipments, we learn, have been promised by the State authorities. Inspector-General McQuade visited the regimental armory on Thursday evening for the purpose of inspecting the armory, which is ill adapted to the size of the command. It is rumored a new armory is in prospect.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—On Friday evening an election will be held for the purpose of filling the vacant position of major. Three candidates have been mentioned, and therefore some little excitement is expected. It may safely be inferred that each of the officers suggested is entirely equal to the position. The officers of the regiment have decided not to celebrate the regiment's departure for the war until the 19th of April, 1871, when the tenth anniversary will occur. A regimental excursion of some character, not as yet settled upon, will probably take place this summer.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

The Twenty-second Infantry has inaugurated the system of issuing cards of admission to the drills held at the regimental armory. The cards are neatly printed in colors, each wing having a different color, and are signed by Wm. J. Harding, adjutant of the regiment. It will be observed by orders published elsewhere that Charles H. Patrick has received the appointment of adjutant on the staff of Colonel Thomas Freeborn, commanding the Thirty-seventh Infantry. Adjutant Patrick held this position on the staff of the former commandant of the regiment, Colonel Leggett, and his reappointment is a proper recognition of faithful service. The Third brigade headquarters have recently received a new set of headquarter books, which are under the immediate charge of that fine young officer, Captain Varian, of the brigade staff. These books are handsomely bound in Russia leather, and Captain Varian is making their contents rival in neatness their external appearance. The generous rivalry now existing between the independent batteries of the First division

should be fruitful of good results. These organizations should be a pride not only to the division but to the State. The service is pleasant, and as recruits have been numerous, especially since the disbandment of the regimental organization, the most eligible of these only should be admitted into the ranks of the new batteries. Batteries B, C, H, and K are now in good shape. The consolidation of the four remaining batteries of the old regimental organization, in the formation of Battery G, naturally enough has not worked well, but this battery, we trust, will soon show a good front. We noticed a few days ago a young member of one of the cavalry organizations of New York playing like a boisterous boy in the streets, and in uniform. How is this, Colonel Brinker and Colonel Budke? Members of the National Guard are supposed to wear their uniforms only on occasions of parade drill, or strictly military reunion. We learn also that a prominent member of a prominent infantry organization of the First division was observed in attendance, in full-dress uniform, at a so-called respectable ball, held recently. These things should not be allowed, and those proved guilty should be summarily expelled. The Philadelphia Republic is responsible for the following: "James Fisk, Jr., of 'bull' and 'bear,' Erie and opera-house notoriety, was on Monday elected colonel of the Ninth regiment N. Y. S. N. G., vice Wilcox, resigned. The Ninth, it is said, is a rival to the famous Seventh, which it expects shortly to eclipse, and the new colonel, on his visit to the armory, promised the members that they would have lively times during the coming summer." A bill has been introduced into the Assembly appropriating \$15,000 to the Fifty-fifth Infantry to pay for uniforms and equipments used by it in the late war. An officer of the regular service writes us that he has "labored long and unsuccessfully to obtain a copy of O'Rourke's Sword Exercise." Captain M. J. O'Rourke or his publishers will do well to advertise his system, so that officers wishing copies of his book, may know where to apply for them. We hear general complaint from the officers and men of many regiments of the First division regarding the summary manner in which the gas is turned off after a drill at the State Arsenal, Thirty-fifth street and Seventh avenue. In many instances members have had to grope around in the dark for their overcoats, etc. Economy even in gas bills is commendable, but as these bills are footed by those using the drill-room, the attaches of the arsenal might possibly allow the members time to obtain their hats and umbrellas before extinguishing the lights. The Twenty-second Infantry, always fond of novel methods of entertainment, has secured the services of an itinerant band of negro minstrels, known at one time as the "Original Georgia Minstrels," and otherwise as the "Billy Rogers Minstrels," to entertain the members after drill. A stage has been erected in the gymnasium of the armory for the performance of these "Fifteenth Amendments." Company F of the First Infantry recently elected Sergeant Swartz, late of the Seventh Infantry, as their captain. Wm. J. Harding, adjutant of the Twenty-second Infantry, has a very neat and well-kept set of headquarter books, and his order and method in the care of them are well worthy of praise and imitation. The Twenty-second has never had a proper set of regimental books until the advent of Adjutant Harding, whose well-known services in the Army have peculiarly adapted him for their keeping. The special inspection of Independent Battery G ordered from division headquarters took place on Wednesday evening at the armory, corner of White and Elm streets, Colonel Cheesebrough, division staff, acting as inspecting officer.

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK. }
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, April, 1 1870. }
 The following named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the N. G. S. N. Y. during the month of March, 1870:
FIRST DIVISION.—Colonel Daniel W. Teller, chief of artillery, with rank from March 17, 1870, original vacancy.
SECOND BRIGADE.—John Bloch, commissary of subsistence, with rank from March 1, 1870, vice Charles Marquardt, resigned.
 Henry T. Allen, quartermaster, with rank from March 4, 1870, vice F. Bauer, resigned.
FIFTH BRIGADE.—Ambrose H. Purdy, ordnance officer, with rank from February 10, 1870, original vacancy.
 Joseph H. Cunningham, quartermaster, with rank from March 9, 1870, vice James Mooney, resigned.
NINTH BRIGADE.—Frederick T. Martin, aide-de-camp (captain), with rank from March 1, 1870, vice A. Winne, resigned.
 Thomas O. Malley, aide-de-camp (first lieutenant), with rank from March 1, 1870, vice F. T. Martin, promoted.
ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—Harold L. Crane, aide-de-camp, with rank from March 7, 1870, vice Theodore Linington, promoted.
TWENTY-FIRST BRIGADE.—B. R. Robson, Jr., assistant adjutant-general, with rank from March 23, 1870, vice W. H. Reynolds, resigned.
 Rutger B. Miller, quartermaster, with rank from March 23, 1870, vice R. B. Robson, promoted.
FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.—John Madden, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from December 27, 1869, vice John Ittner, resigned.
 Christian Gottwald, second lieutenant, with rank from March 1, 1870, vice Joseph Felschell, promoted.
TROOP WASHINGTON GRAY CAVALRY—CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Daniel D. Wylie, captain, with rank from March 10, 1870, original vacancy.
SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY—FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE.—Martin Heldt, first lieutenant, with rank from February 16, 1870, vice George Koehler, resigned.
 Caspar A. Baaden, second lieutenant, with rank from February 16, 1870, vice Martin Heldt, promoted.

BATTALION ARTILLERY—TWENTY-FOURTH BRIGADE.—Wm. Meichel, captain, with rank from March 5, 1870, vice Xavier Zett, resigned.

EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Michael T. Burke, first lieutenant, with rank from February 14, 1870, vice Henry K. Bicker, resigned.

William Baguley, second lieutenant, with rank from February 14, 1870, vice Michael T. Burke, promoted.

William Ross, captain, with rank from March 8, 1870, vice Thomas F. Gilroy, discharged.

Thomas Davis, second lieutenant, with rank from March 8, 1870, vice Wm. Ross, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Charles E. Van Aernum, captain, with rank from February 8, 1870, vice Thomas Austin, resigned.

Matthias A. Hook, first lieutenant, with rank from February 8, 1870, vice James Chatterly, resigned.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—John W. Miles, Jr., second lieutenant, with rank from January 11, 1870, vice Wm. Barnett, promoted.

Garrett C. Hallenbeck, captain, with rank from March 18, 1870, vice C. C. Hallock, resigned.

Allen C. Bush, captain, with rank from January 28, 1870, vice C. C. Graves, resigned.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Eugene A. Heath, commissary, with rank from January 20, 1870, vice Robert Pardow, Jr., resigned.

Wm. Neilson McVickar, chaplain, with rank from February 25, 1870, vice R. R. Booth, resigned.

Albert E. Colfax, first lieutenant, with rank from March 7, 1870, vice George W. Laird, resigned.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Robert P. Lyon, second lieutenant, with rank from February 8, 1870, vice Franklyn Coit, resigned.

Charles S. West, first lieutenant, with rank from February 14, 1870, vice H. S. Manning, resigned.

TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Chas. H. Brazie, second lieutenant, with rank from January 17, 1870, original.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—George Matern, captain, with rank from February 8, 1870, vice Joseph Simon, resigned.

George Wieland, second lieutenant, with rank from February 8, 1870, vice George Matern, promoted.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—John H. Youmans, captain, with rank from February 15, 1870, vice John Fullagar, resigned.

William Underhill, second lieutenant, with rank from February 15, 1870, vice Samuel Hart, resigned.

Gilbert N. Knight, first lieutenant, with rank from February 24, 1870, vice Charles Hall, resigned.

Beverly Ward, second lieutenant, with rank from February 24, 1870, vice John N. Cole, resigned.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—John G. Dunn, quartermaster, with rank from February 21, 1870, vice J. Wesley Yull, resigned.

Lewis C. Thurwachter, commissary, with rank from February 21, 1870, vice John G. Dunn, promoted.

George M. Johnson, captain, with rank from February 11, 1870, vice Asa C. Jones, dismissed.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Joseph E. Poper, first lieutenant, with rank from February 16, 1870, vice I. Koslowsky, resigned.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Martin McDonnell, first lieutenant, with rank from January 19, 1870, vice Patrick Curley, resigned.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—John R. Davenport, second lieutenant, with rank from February 4, 1870, vice Thomas Girvan, Jr., promoted.

SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Croall Alexander, captain, with rank from February 17, 1870, vice Peter M. Grant, resigned.

William F. Bischoff, first lieutenant, with rank from February 24, 1870, vice Peter M. Grant, promoted.

NINETY-SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—Henry Reuling, captain, with rank from February 9, 1870, vice I. I. C. Weirter, resigned.

Jacob Aberle, first lieutenant, with rank from February 9, 1870, vice H. Reuling, promoted.

George Schuchard, captain, with rank from February 21, 1870, vice G. Straus, deceased.

Conrad Doell, first lieutenant, with rank from February 21, 1870, vice G. Schuchard, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

The resignations of the following named officers have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the same period:

Fifth Brigade—William H. McNary, engineer, March 3, 1870; John Burleigh, aide-de-camp, March 15, 1870. Eighth Brigade—M. H. Greene, quartermaster, March 14, 1870. Ninth Brigade—Archibald Winne, aide-de-camp, March 3, 1870. Twenty-first Brigade—William H. Reynolds, assistant adjutant-general, March 25, 1870. First Cavalry—John F. Meyer, second lieutenant, March 16, 1870. Battalion of Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Chapman W. Avery, captain, March 25, 1870; Edward L. Norton, first lieutenant, March 25, 1870. Battalion of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Frederick Brand, first lieutenant, March 25, 1870. Battery A, Ninth Brigade—Benjamin Hogan, second lieutenant, March 14, 1870. First Infantry—John W. Marshall, captain, March 28, 1870. Fifth Infantry—John Kimmel, first lieutenant, March 8, 1870; Joseph Sattig, adjutant, March 8, 1870; G. E. Wellenkamp, first lieutenant, March 16, 1870. Sixth Infantry—Henry W. Wagner, second lieutenant, March 14, 1870. Seventh Infantry—Samuel C. Barr, first lieutenant, March 28, 1870. Ninth Infantry—John H. Wilcox, colonel, February 28, 1870. Tenth Infantry—James A. Fassett, second lieutenant, March 17, 1870; William W. Bennett, second lieutenant, March 17, 1870; John E. Gallup, second lieutenant, March 24, 1870. Twelfth Infantry—Wm. H. Smith, first lieutenant, February 28, 1870; John C. Moore, first lieutenant, February 28, 1870. Thirteenth Infantry—Ava W. Powell, captain, March 15, 1870. Fourteenth Infantry—Charles Schurig, captain, March 15, 1870. Twenty-third Infantry—A. B. Britton, second lieutenant, March 14, 1870; William J. Martin, first lieutenant, February 28, 1870. Twenty-fourth Infantry—Andrew B. Jones, quartermaster, February 15, 1870. Thirty-seventh Infantry—John J. Mandeville, first lieutenant, February 28, 1870. Forty-seventh Infantry—John Eaton, first lieutenant, March 15, 1870. Fifty-fifth Infantry—Charles Ingebrand, captain, March 18, 1870. Sixty-fifth Infantry—Joseph Humbert, second lieutenant, March 14, 1870; Enos Fair, second lieutenant, March 14, 1870. Seventy-fourth Infantry—Warren T. Ferris, captain, March 21, 1870. Eighty-fourth Infantry—James M. McCracken, first lieutenant, March 14, 1870; Christopher Pullman, lieutenant-colonel, March 16, 1870. Ninety-sixth Infantry—F. Snyder, first lieutenant, February 28, 1870.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT LOUIS M. HUGHES, U. S. A.

THE remains of the late Lieutenant Hughes, whose death was referred to in a late number of the JOURNAL, were brought to Fort Bridger, W. T., and thence removed to the railroad station, with military honors, and sent thence by express to the place of residence of the mother of the deceased, Hagerstown, Maryland. Half of Company D, Second U. S. Cavalry, consisting of about 40 men, commanded by Lieutenant H. H. Link, Seventh U. S. Infantry, acted as escort.

Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters, U. S. A., First Lieutenant G. W. Graffam, U. S. A., First Lieutenant G. M. Flemming, U. S. A., and Second Lieutenant W. A. Dinwiddie, Second U. S. Cavalry, served as pall-bearers.

On the day of the removal of the remains the flag of the garrison was at half mast, and the body, contained in a handsome metallic burial case, was exposed in an unoccupied ward of the hospital, where many friends took their last look at a familiar face.

At one o'clock the entire garrison of three companies was paraded and followed the body outside the post. The escort and pall-bearers accompanied it to Carter Station, Union Pacific Railroad, a distance of eleven miles, and as the evening train approached, the escort formed a line on the platform, and as they stood with sabres presented, the body was conveyed by, and placed in the express car, and the train passed on.

After the return of the escort, there was a meeting of the officers of the post, and visiting officers, to take some suitable action in respect to the memory of the deceased. Brevet Major D. S. Gordon, captain Second U. S. Cavalry, was elected President, and Brevet Major H. B. Freeman, captain Seventh U. S. Infantry, Secretary.

The following preamble and resolutions were then adopted:

Whereas, In the operation of an inscrutable Providence, our brother officer and former associate and friend, Lieutenant Louis M. Hughes, U. S. A., in the prime of his early manhood and in vigorous health, was suddenly removed from us by a violent and accidental death, while in the discharge of his duty as an officer; therefore,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the untimely death of the deceased, who had endeared himself to us by his noble and generous nature and manly traits of character, during several years' service together on the frontier.

Resolved, That we fully appreciate and admire the faithful manner in which the deceased discharged every duty that devolved upon him, and see in his conduct as a soldier much that is worthy of emulation.

Resolved, That we most heartily condole with the mother, brothers, and other near relatives of the deceased, in their great affliction, and assure them of the warmest sympathy of a host of dear friends among his associates since he entered the Army.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, and a copy be furnished the family of the deceased.

D. S. GORDON,
Captain Second Cavalry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, President.

H. B. FREEMAN,
Captain Seventh Infantry, Brevet Major U. S. Army, Secretary.

VIRGINIA.

THE elasticity which follows the adjustment of political troubles is nowhere more manifest than in Virginia. Though but few weeks have passed since she was readmitted to her old place in the list of States, signs of the new energy, which shall yet make her mountains vocal and her valleys rich, are everywhere exhibited. The wealth which Nature has stored away in her hills will not much longer remain useless to man. Her exuberant forests will yield their tribute to the wants of civilization. Her exhausted soil will be revived by new appliances of agriculture, and by the better industry which will grow out of the inspiring hopes of a people who cannot fail to discern the dawn of a new era. The roads, which are little more than paths and horse tracks, will give place to others which shall answer more properly the demands of transportation; and the old State will ere long fill wagons and cars and steamers with the contributions of her mines, and the products of her soil.

Capitalists are not blind to these prophecies of the early future. The names of her towns and cities, made famous by old and by recent history, are becoming familiar in our financial marts; and enterprises, which recognize the needs of the present and anticipate the wants of the

coming time, are not vainly laid before our people. Especially among her railroads is the spirit of rapid rehabilitation marvelously exhibited. The roads, disused and deserted during the war, are being refurnished and set in motion again. The Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, thanks to the indomitable energy and enterprise of General Mahone, has been equipped anew, and has taken its place as a most important link in the Southwestern railroad system. The Richmond and York River Railroad has been rebuilt; the Alexandria and Fredericksburg road is being put under contract; and other railroads in various sections are in progress, or soon will be. Among these none are more important to the interests of the State than the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, running from Charlottesville westward up the slopes and through the valleys of the Alleghenies, to the rich mineral lands of West Virginia, and the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad, which connects therewith at Charlottesville, and reaches the Potomac at Belle Plain. By the former road, the vast region of Central and Western Virginia will be opened up; while by the latter the route to tidewater will be shortened over sixty miles, and the distance between Virginia and New York more than twenty miles. The bonds of these two roads have been recently put upon our market, over the names of leading bankers of this city, and afford to capitalists a most desirable investment. Virginia is virtually a new and growing country. Her old habits have passed away with her old history. The days to come will see her moving rapidly forward to her proper place among the States. Her lands will yet bear the price which intrinsic value and admirable location justify, and her towns and villages will swell with the tide of immigration. To such fields, whose values are rapidly enhancing under the impulse of enterprise, there is a resistless attraction for capital, and unexampled promise of rich returns. Such a railroad as the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville, free from the competition of parallel lines, opening up a district of country full of commodities which the world needs, and destined, by its advantages of location and reduced distances, to become an important trunk line, must certainly command the attention of those whose means enable them to control such enterprises. As its bonds, advertised in our columns to-day, by the well-known bankers, Drake Brothers, are based upon a completed road costing double their amount, a better security would be hard to find; while the road itself and its connections, opening a new and expeditious route between the North, the South, and the West, must rapidly develop the productiveness and availability of a wide region, whose teeming wealth of timber, coal and iron, has so long awaited the electric touch of industry and capital.—*Daily Tribune*, February 26.

THE "Owen House" at No. 1413 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, is conducted by Mr. S. W. Owen, the proprietor, exclusively on the European plan. The hotel is eligibly located.

DIED.

STANBURY.—At Little Rock, Arkansas, March 24, 1870, STANLEY J., aged one year and twenty-seven days, youngest son of Brevet Major H. E. Stanbury, Nineteenth Infantry, and Lillie, his wife.

BALL, BLACK & CO.

565 and 567 BROADWAY.

Offer an Unequalled Assortment of

JURGENSEN, NARDINE, JACOT,

SALTZMAN, NICOU, GERARD,

FRODSHAM, PEARDON GORDING,

RUGENSTEIN, HARRISON, TAYLOR,

ALSO, A FULL LINE OF

AMERICAN

WATCHES,

AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

HEATHCOTE & COHEN, WALTHAM WATCHES

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

SILVER HUNTING WATCHES, \$15
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, \$50.

Send for our descriptive price list.

7 City Hall Square (under French's Hotel),
and 1 Park Row, corner Ann street,
NEW YORK.

Farmers' and Mechanics' LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE:

NO 200 BROADWAY,
N. Y.

\$100,000 Deposited with
the Insurance Department
for the Security of Policy
Holders.

\$15 paid once,
\$2 on the first of January in each year,
\$1 10 whenever a death occurs,
And as many other dollars as there are members
in the class to which you belong.
Will insure your life positively for \$1,000
Classes are limited to 5,000. If the class is full
your heirs would receive \$5,000.

THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will also issue policies in any of the following plans: Ordinary Life, Endowment, Return Premium, Compound Interest, Joint Life.

All policies are non-forfeitable, and may be exchanged into an annuity, at the pleasure of the holder.
\$100,000 in Government bonds deposited with the State for the security of the policy holders.

AGENTS WANTED.

Farmers' and Mechanics' Life Insurance Co.,
200 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
(FIRST FLOOR).

OFFICERS:

E. McMURDY, President.
EDWARD MARTINDALE, Vice-President.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
LUIGIUS MACADAM, Consulting Actuary.
ORLANDO L. STEWART, Counselor.
J. W. HENRY, Medical Examiner.
RODMAN BARTLETT, Consulting Examiner.
(Residence, 134 West Forty-eighth street).

DIRECTORS:

JEWETT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
Hon. JOHN H. MARTINDALE, ex-Attorney General of the State of New York, Rochester.
NATHAN F. GRAVES, President Fourth National Bank, Syracuse.
WILLIAM C. RUGER, of Ruger, Wallace & Genny, Attorneys-at-Law, Syracuse.
CHARLES H. DOOLITTLE, President Oneida County Bank, Utica, N. Y.
W. C. SQUIRE, Special Agent Remington Manufacturing Company.
Hon. JASON C. OSGOOD, Manufacturer, Troy, N. Y.
Hon. JOHN H. RUSSELL, Counselor-at-Law, Salisbury, Ct.
THOMAS LORD, of Lord & Smith, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.
H. O. ARMOUR, of Armour, Plankinton & Co., Chicago, Milwaukee, and New York.
ISRAEL D. CONDIT, Manufacturer, Milburn, N. J., and 30 Vesey street, New York City.
PHILO REMINGTON, President Remington Arms Manufacturing Company, Ilion, N. Y.
Hon. ISAAC DAYTON, Register in Bankruptcy, New York City.
JOHN H. CLARK, of H. B. Cromwell & Co., 86 West street, New York City.
EDWARD MARTINDALE, Attorney-at-Law, New York City.
J. D. BADGELY, Wholesale Grocer, 79 Front street, New York City.
WILLIAM ADAMS, Jr., of Bonnell & Adams, Wholesale Grocers, 92 Front street, New York City.
J. CROSBY BROWN, of Brown Brothers & Co., Bankers, 59 Wall street, New York City.
JOSEPH S. DECKER, of Turner Brothers, Bankers, 14 Nassau street, New York City.
CHARLES MOIES, President Pacific National Bank, Pawtucket, R. I.
EDWARD McMURDY, President.
ORLANDO L. STEWART, of Stewart, Rich & Woodford, Attorneys-at-Law, 271 Broadway, New York City.
ROBERT McMURDY, Roseville, New Jersey.
LLOYD GRANVILLE BARTLETT, Dentist, 14 West Twenty-eighth street, New York City.
Hon. JOSIAH T. MILLER, Counselor, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
TITUS MEAD, of Badgely & Mead, 79 Front street, New York City.
THEO. F. HAY, of J. O. Seymour, Kennard & Hay, 9 Liberty street, New York City.
Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, ex-Lieutenant-Governor State of New York.
WILLIAM HENDERSON, Secretary.
JOHN McMURDY, of Pardee, Bates & Co., New York City.
R. J. TODD, of A. J. Bleeker, Son & Co., New York City.

ARMY and NAVY OFFICERS taken on Lower terms than by any Company in the United States

A Safe and Reliable Investment.

\$1,000,000

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

OF THE
**Fredericksburg
AND
Gordonsville**

Railroad Company of Virginia,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
PAYABLE IN COIN,
FREE OF U. S. GOVERNMENT TAX.

The road is 62 miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court-House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio River, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads, leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade from the fact of its being a

SHORT CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON

THE WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.

From Charlottesville to Tidewater by this route the distance is 49 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.

The mortgage is limited to \$16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road (the estimated cost of the road to the company, finished and equipped, will exceed \$30,000 per mile, thus giving the Bondholders an unusual margin—the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from \$20,000 to \$35,000 per mile), and is issued to the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and the Security is first-class in every respect.

A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the Bonds.

A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the

CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST-BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.

Maps and pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.

We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these Bonds to our customers and the public.

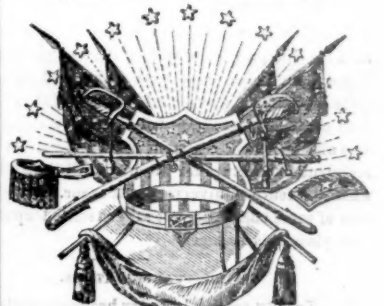
DRAKE BROTHERS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 16 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

Importers and Manufacturers of all kinds of

MILITARY GOODS,

No. 46 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.



GOODS SENT C. O. D. EVERYWHERE.

BARDOU & SON'S Celebrated

UNIVERSAL OPERA GLASS.
U. S. ARMY SIGNAL TELESCOPE.
U. S. NAVY Binocular Marine Glass, Extra High Power.
U. S. ARMY SIGNAL GLASS, Binocular Marine Glass, Extra High Power.

SOLE AGENCY AND DEPOT FOR THE U. S.,

FREDERICK TRUMPLER,

Importer of Optical Goods, 8 MAIDEN LANE

H. H. H. Hunter's Helps to His-
tory. 16 Games with Cards
on the History of the U. S. A. Box with full directions
sent by mail for one dollar. D. ECKLEY
HUNTER, Sup't Pub. Schools, Peru, Ind.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO OUR READERS.

TERMS OF CLUBBING:

The Journal and the Galaxy will be sent One Year for \$8 00—Regular Price, \$10 00	
The Journal and Harper's Bazar	8 00
The Journal and Harper's Weekly	8 00
The Journal and Harper's Monthly	8 00
The Journal and Every Saturday	8 00

FOR ELEVEN DOLLARS.

The Galaxy, The Army and Navy Journal, and Harper's Bazar, or Harper's Weekly, or Harper's Monthly, Saving Two Dollars and One-Half on the regular subscription prices.

FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

The Galaxy, The Army and Navy Journal, Harper's Bazar, or Weekly, or Monthly, and Every Saturday, Saving Three Dollars and a Half on the regular subscription price. Remittances should be made to

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,
No. 39 Park Row, New York.

TO OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE
U. S. ARMY, AND TO OFFICERS, SEAMEN,
AND MARINES OF THE U. S. NAVY.

MUTUAL BENEFIT
SAVINGS BANK,

166 NASSAU STREET,

(opposite City Hall.) NEW YORK CITY,

Allows six per cent. interest free from Government Tax, with participation in the profits on the Mutual plan.

INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH following the deposit.

OFFICERS and PRIVATES of the U. S. ARMY, stationed at the various GARRISONS and Posts, can send deposits, without any risk, by Express, by Draft, by Post Office Money Order, or by Registered Letter.

OFFICERS, SEAMEN, and MARINES, stationed at the various Dock-Yards, or on board of RECEIVING SHIPS, can remit in the same way; while those serving on DISTANT STATIONS may make ALLOTMENTS to the SECRETARY of the BANK, Mr. G. H. BENEDICT, with the certainty that the moneys so allotted will be placed to their credit, or appropriated to the support of their families, as the directions accompanying the same may require.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
A. L. FRITCHARD, } Vice-Presidents.
RICHARD VOSE,
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.
T. W. MORRIS, Chairman Executive Com.
H. EDWIN TREMAIN, Counsel.

Pratt's "Astral" Oil.



A SAFE LIGHT FOR OUR HOMES.

Pratt's "Astral" is a perfectly safe illuminating oil. It is a distinct product, and unlike any oil ever offered to the public; is strictly pure, containing no mixtures or chemicals; burns in the ordinary kerosene lamp with a clear and brilliant light; emits no unpleasant odor while burning, and is wholly free from danger of explosion. Families will find it an acceptable substitute for kerosene. The following is but one of many testimonials:

New York, December 3, 1869.
Mr. Charles Pratt.
Dear Sir: I wish to add my testimony to the good qualities of the "Astral" Oil. A few nights ago at my residence, Clifton, New Jersey, the servant girl accidentally knocked over a lighted lamp filled with your "Astral" Oil. The lamp fell to the floor and was instantly broken, scattering the contents over the carpet. The wick, which was still burning, fell into the oil, but did not ignite it, and was picked up and blown out, without causing any damage, further than the loss of the lamp. I have been burning your "Astral" Oil for a number of months, and I am highly pleased with it. I consider it perfectly safe, and would use no other. Yours very truly,
C. D. SPENCER.

With H. B. Claflin & Co., 140 Church St., N. Y.
The Astral Oil is for sale by druggists and grocers everywhere, and at wholesale and retail by Oil Houses of CHARLES PRATT,
108 Fulton Street, New York.
Send for Circular and price lists.

TOMES, MELVAIN & CO.

No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York.

IMPORTERS,

Have constantly in Stock,
SWORDS, SASHES,

EMBROIDERIES, EPAULETS,
Full Dress Regulation ARMY
HATS, NAVY LACES, etc., etc.

Agents! Read This!

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY of \$30 per week and expenses, or allow a large commission, to sell our new wonderful inventions. Address, M. WAGNER & CO., Marshall, Mich.

JOHN R. ACKERMAN & SON
TAILORS.

No. 763 BROADWAY,

BET. EIGHTH AND NINTH STS. New York.

Army, Navy, and Citizens' Clothing

BAKER & MCKENNEY,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILITARY GOODS

CAPS and EQUIPMENTS of the National Guard Regiments of the various States constantly on hand and made to order.

No. 141 GRAND ST.,
East of Broadway, NEW YORK

F. J. HEIBERGER,

(Successor to H. F. LONDON & Co.)

ARMY, NAVY AND CITIZENS

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Metropolitan Hotel, (late Brown's),

362 Penn. Avenue, Washington, D. C.

JOSEPH THOMSON,

(Late Richardson, Spence & Thomson.)

MERCHANT TAILOR,

470 BROADWAY, Pacific Bank Build'g
NEW YORK.

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS and UNIFORMS for OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY; directions for measuring sent by mail. A choice selection of fashionable goods always on hand. Prices low, and reduced with the cost of material and labor. Refers, by permission, to the proprietors of this journal.

HENRY P. COOPER & CO.,



MERCHANT TAILORS,

(MASONIC TEMPLE.)

907 F STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BRANCH STORE OF

HENRY PROUSE COOPER,

17 and 19 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

Army and Navy Uniforms a specialty.

Finest Imported Cloths and Trimmings.

First-class Workmanship.
Moderate Prices.

JOHN BOYLAN,

No. 139 GRAND ST., N. Y.,

MILITARY CLOTHING
CONTRACTOR

For the National Guard, etc.

Fresh Garden, Flower, Fruit, Herb, Tree, Shrub, and Evergreen Seeds, with directions for culture, prepaid by mail. The most complete and judicious assortment in the country. Agents wanted.

25 Sorts of either for \$1; prepaid by mail. Also Small Fruits, Plants, etc. all the new Potatoes, etc. prepaid by mail. 4 lbs. Early Rose Potato, prepaid, for \$1. Conover's Colossal Asparagus, \$3 per 100; \$25 per 1000, prepaid. New hardy fragrant overblooming Japan Honeysuckle, 50 cents each, prepaid. True Cape Cod Cranberry, for upland or lowland culture, \$1 per 100, prepaid with directions. Priced Catalogue to any address, gratis; also trade list. Seeds on Commission.
B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries and Seed Warehouse, Plymouth, Mass. Established in 1842.

Great Western
MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE, No. 20 NASSAU STREET.

OFFICERS:

ROBERT BAGE, President.
FREDERICK W. MACY, Vice-President.
WESLEY E. SHADEK, Secretary.
JOHN H. BIRD, Counsel.
D. L. EIGENBRODT, Medical Exam'r.

PURELY MUTUAL.

ISSUES EVERY APPROVED DESCRIPTION OF LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES on selected lives, returning all surplus earnings OVER THE ACTUAL COST OF INSURANCE EQUALLY AMONG THE INSURED. The stockholders receive legal interest only.

All Policies are STRICTLY NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER THE FIRST PAYMENT, so that the insured receive the full benefit of every dollar paid to the Company. For example: A life policy issued at the age of 37 would continue in force after one annual premium for 2 years and 20 days.

TWO annual premiums for 4 years and 47 days
FOUR annual premiums for 8 years and 98 days.
One-third the premium may remain unpaid as a loan.

No notes required.
Thirty days' grace allowed in payment of Premiums.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY INSURED WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

A special Guaranty Fund of \$100,000 deposited with the Insurance Department of New York. No restrictions upon residence or travel in any part of the world.

Insurance on a single life taken to the amount of \$20,000.

The Company issues certificates, whenever desired, agreeing to purchase its policies at their surrender value, which, when accompanied by the policy duly transferred, are negotiable, and may be used as collateral security for loans.

No extra premium charged for occupation, except those of a peculiarly hazardous character.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.

In fact, every good, equitable and liberal feature of the best Life Companies has been adopted by the Great Western Mutual Life Ins. Co. of New York.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES M. JONES, Retired Merchant.
CHAS. H. LUDINGTON, of Lathrop, Ludington & Co.

HENRY EYRE, Merchant.
ROBERT BAGE, President.
A. W. CANFIELD, Retired Merchant.

FRED. W. MACY, Vice-President.
JOHN H. BIRD, Counselor-at-Law.
JOHN T. WALKER, of Goodbridge & Walker.

THOS. F. RICHARDS, of Taylor, Richards & Co.
CHAS. L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
NATHAN SOUTHWICK, of Breedon & Southwick.

THOMAS B. KERR, Merchant.
THOMAS A. VYSE, Jr., President Ninth National Bank.

CHAS. T. SHERMAN, Judge U.S. District Court, Ohio.
J. C. HENDERSON, late Henderson & Smith.

D. M. WILSON, of D. M. Wilson & Co.
SACKETT L. DURYEE, Commission Merchant.
JOHN M. DAVIES, of John M. Davies & Co.

HENRY BRADSTREET, Mercantile Agency, N. Y.
Pamphlets containing full information sent free on application.

Active and energetic agents wanted in every city and town in the United States.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
West Point, N. Y., March 15, 1870.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE invited, and will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 16th day of April, 1870, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

15,000 BUSHELS OATS.

215 TONS HAY.

70 " STRAW.

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw, on the wharf at West Point, N. Y.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become security, in a sum equal to one fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed "Proposals for Forage."
TULLY MCGREA,
Captain and Brevet Major U. S. A., Quartermaster U. S. M. A.

REPEATING FIRE-ARMS.

THE WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO., having bought all the Patent Rights, Machinery, Tools, Fixtures and Finished Arms, of the late SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO., are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of the Spencer Repeating Fire Arms, or the Winchester Repeating Arms, in large quantities, and we offer for sale, viz:

5,000 Winchester Repeating Muskets.

5,000 " " Carbines.

5,000 " " Sporting Rifles.

2,000 Spencer " Muskets.

30,000 " " Carbines.

500 " " Sporting Rifles.

2,000 Joslyn Single Breech-loading Carbines.

Metallic Cartridges of all sizes, by

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.

New Haven, Conn.

D. W. LEE & CO.,

STATIONERS, PRINTERS, ENGRAVERS,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
82 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK.

DANIEL W. LEE.
W. LEE DARLING
(late Paymaster, U. S. N.)

WEDDING CARDS, BALL TICKETS,
ORDERS of Dance, etc., to order, at short notice.
Sole Manufacturers of the Patent Self Cementing Bands

Life Insurance for the Army and Navy Without Extra Rates.

ECONOMICAL

MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF RHODE ISLAND.

OFFICE,

Cor. MARKET SQUARE and CANAL STREET,
PROVIDENCE.

Capital, \$200,000 00.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.
C. G. McKNIGHT, Vice-President.
Hon. ELIZUR WRIGHT, of Mass., Actuary.
WILLIAM Y. POTTER, Secretary.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Major-General AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE, Governor of Rhode Island.

EARL P. MASON, Earl P. Mason & Co.

Hon. WILLIAM SPRAGUE, U. S. Senator from R. I.

JOHN CARTER BROWN, Brown & Ives.

Hon. LEWIS FAIRBROTHER, North Providence.

SIMON S. BUCKLIN, President.

Hon. HENRY B. ANTHONY, U. S. Senator from R. I.

MOSES B. LOCKWOOD, A. D. Lockwood & Co.

A. H. OKIE, M. D., Providence.

ARBA B. DIKE, Providence.

ISAAC H. SOUTHWICK, President American Horse Nail Co.

HORATIO R. NIGHTINGALE, Cornett & Nightingale.

ALEXANDER FARNUM, Merchant, Providence.

JOSEPH H. BOURN, Bourn & Co., Bankers, Providence.

Hon. JAMES M. PENDLETON, Westerly, R. I.

STEPHEN BROWNELL, Goff, Cranston & Brownell, Providence.

General GEORGE LEWIS COOKE, Warren, R. I.

ALBERT DAILEY, Albert Dailey & Co., Providence.

C. G. McKNIGHT, M. D., Providence.

JOHN KENDRICK, Providence.

General LYMAN B. FRISSE, Providence.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

Commander R. W. SHUFFELDT, U. S. N.

Brevet Major-General FRANK WHEATON, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General J. B. MCINTOSH, U. S. A.

Brevet Major-General Q. A. GILMORE, U. S. A.

REDUCED RATES.

A CASH DIVIDEND IN HAND is paid to Policy-holders, in the low charges which this company make for insurance, amounting in some cases to 25 per cent.

ADVANTAGES PECULIAR TO THIS COMPANY.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

DIVIDENDS IN CASH ANNUALLY.

BRANCH OFFICES—No. 10 Wall street, New York; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Louisville, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago, Boston.

REFERENCES—Duncan, Sherman & Co.; Hoyt, Sprague Co.

"OWEN HOUSE,"

ON THE

EUROPEAN STYLE,

No. 1413 Pennsylvania Ave e,

Adjoining Willard's Hotel WASHINGTON, D. C.

S. W. OWEN, Proprietor.

OWEN & PUGH,

Military and Naval Merchant Tailors

No. 212 PENNSYLVANIA AV.,

Between 14th and 15th Sts.,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER.

With the COTTAGE PRESS and the printing material accompanying it, every man can do his own printing, neatly, quickly, and cheaply. They are so simple in construction, that a boy ten years old can easily manage the largest size. Printed instructions are sent with each office, enabling the purchaser to get at work without a previous knowledge of printing. A circular, containing full description, prices, testimonials, etc., sent free to all. Our Specimen Sheets of type, cuts, etc., ten cents. Address

ADAMS PRESS COMPANY,

53 MURRAY STREET,

NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE

ARMY, NAVY AND MILITIA

and to the

DISSEMINATION OF CORRECT MILITARY INFORMATION
Terms—\$5 per annum in advance; \$3 for six months in advance. Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted at twenty-five cents a line each insertion.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Address

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

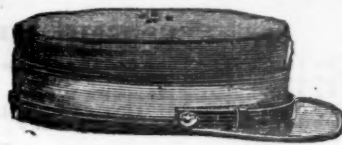
ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

39 Park Row, New York



BENT & BUSH,

ESTABLISHED 1823,



Would call the attention of the OFFICERS of the U. S. Army and Navy, Revenue and Marine Corps, to our large, fresh, and elegant stock of
Epaulets, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Straps, Laces,
 BUTTONS, CORDS, SHOULDER-KNOTS, AND MILITARY AND NAVAL TRIMMINGS OF ALL KINDS.

WE MAKE THE MANUFACTURE OF ARMY AND NAVY CAPS A SPECIALTY,

and are confident that an examination will convince all that our Caps are the *BEST MANUFACTURED IN THE UNITED STATES*.

Remember! We use PURE INDIGO BLUE BROADCLOTH, which will not FADE or SHRINK.

Remember! Instead of paste-board in the top of our Army Cap, we use LEATHER, JAPANNED on BOTH SIDES. Consequently the tops are IMPERVIOUS to WATER, and will not WARP out of shape.

Remember! Our Caps are faithfully and strongly sewed, and will never rip.

In addition to wearing well, our Cap sets gracefully on the head, and preserves a trim stylish appearance till worn out. We have during the past year sold over 12,000 of them to Sergeants and Privates in the Regular Army, and have yet to hear the first complaint in regard to them.

In order to make it an object for parties to interest themselves in the sale of our Caps we hereby offer to the person ordering
THE LARGEST NUMBER OF CAPS during the year—commencing January 1, 1870—\$100 IN GOLD;

THE SECOND LARGEST ORDER - - - - - 75 do.

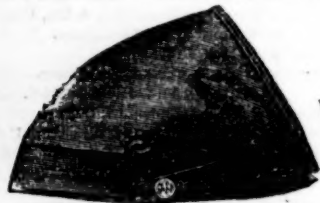
THE THIRD LARGEST do. - - - - - 50 do.

THE FOURTH LARGEST do. - - - - - 25 do.

In addition to the above prizes, the parties ordering Caps will make from fifty cents to a dollar profit on each Cap.

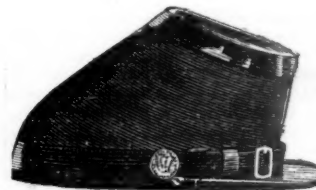
Our Wholesale Price is \$30 per dozen, including Cover; \$24 per dozen, without Cover.

We will send them everywhere by Express, C. O. D.



BENT & BUSH,

BOSTON.



DEVLIN & CO., EXTENSIVE CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,

Nos. 459 & 461 BROADWAY, Corner GRAND ST.

AND

Nos. 258 & 260 BROADWAY, Cor. WARREN ST.

NEW YORK.

Unsurpassed facilities in the production of Military Clothing enables us to supply the NATIONAL GUARD, also OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY, with Uniforms of best style and workmanship promptly and at moderate prices.



ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. J. KALDENBERG,
 Recipient of a Prize at the Paris Exposition, 1867.
 MANUFACTURER OF
WARRANTED GENUINE MEERSCHAUM PIPES, AMBERS, ETC.
 N. B.—I have the finest and handsomest collections of Meerschaum Goods in the United States, all of my own manufacture, and warranted to color.
 BE Patentee of the inside Bowl. Send for circulars, price-lists, etc. P. O. Box, 6724.
 AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE, No. 4 and 6 JOHN STREET, STORE, 71 NASSAU, corner John Street.
 Repairing, Boiling in Wax, Mounting, etc.
 New Store.—947 Broadway, and 179 5th Av., bet. 22d and 23d St.

HORSTMANN, BROTHERS & CO.,

FIFTH AND CHERRY STS., PHILADELPHIA,

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN.

640 BROADWAY, N. Y., 17 RUE PARADIS POISSONNIERE, PARIS

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

MILITARY AND NAVAL GOODS.

Orders by Mail will receive our prompt attention. CAP ORNAMENTS and CORDS GOLD LOOPS, LACES and CLOTH, conforming to the NEW NAVY REGULATIONS, Now Ready.
FULL DRESS BELTS for all grades, from Admiral to Midshipman, now ready.

REGALIA, CHURCH, and THEATRICAL GOODS.

FIREMEN'S EQUIPMENTS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES supplied with Caps, Buttons, etc., for the uniforming of Employees. FENCING MATERIALS and BOXING GLOVES. SILK, BUNTING and MUSLIN. FLAG BANNERS made to order. Agents for AMERICAN BUNTING.

ALPHEUS D. KIRK,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILOR.

No. 48 FULTON STREET, N. Y.

UNIFORMS FOR OFFICERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND MARINE CORPS made to order in the most approved style from the Best French and English cloths imported. A strict regard to the latest regulations observed at all times. Also, on hand—for civilian wear—a choice selection of the present popular styles of Scotch Coatings and Cassimeres for FALL and WINTER. Circulars containing instructions for measuring, by which a perfect fit can be obtained, will be forwarded upon application.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.



In reply to the many inquiries made daily in regard to Meerschaum Pipes, we wish to state that we recommend, especially to the members of the Army and Navy, the **Plain Hungarian and Egg Bowls, with Weichsel Stems**, as Pipes which hold the most of Tobacco, and as the most durable and practical ones, they being the easiest to clean; and the **Hamburg Bowls**, having the largest surface to show color.



Being represented extensively in the Army and Navy by our goods, and the members thereof being mostly smokers, we are desirous to have our Pipes, which are considered equalled by none, more extensively used by the members of the Army and Navy, and therefore offer them at the following prices:

We will sell a No. 3 Pipe for \$5, and charge \$1 additional for every number higher; therefore No. 4 costs \$6, No. 6 \$8, No. 8 \$10, etc., etc. Pipes from No. 4 to 8 are considered fair-sized ones; from No. 9 upward, large ones.

In the price is included a case and a Weichsel stem.

Good Amber Mouthpieces for Weichsel Stems we will sell from \$1 to \$2 50 a piece.

We will send by express, to collect on delivery amount and charges.

In conclusion, we wish to state that we will readily give every information in regard to Meerschaums, based on twenty-eight years' experience in the trade, having received our diploma in 1839 by the respective Commissions in Europe, and will ever uphold the fair fame we have acquired in the introduction of the **Manufacture of Genuine Meerschaum Goods** into this country.

We will cut Pipes of any shape or design, mount Pipes, do repairing, boiling, and polishing. Also Amber-work done; and main of all, charge moderate prices.

POLLAK & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF GENUINE MEERSCHAUM GOODS.

STORES: { No. 519 BROADWAY, under the St. Nicholas Hotel
 No. 27 JOHN STREET, middle of the block.

Letter-Box 5,846.

ARMY REFERENCES.

U. S. Grant, General U. S. A.
 Robert Anderson, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
 General Frank Wheaton.
 A. S. Webb, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.
 Geo. E. Glenn, Major U. S. A.
 J. D. Jones, Brevet Major U. S. A.
 F. B. Dewees, Captain Second U. S. Cav.
 H. Reeves, Captain U. S. A.

D. M. Lee, Lieutenant Thirty-seventh U. S. I.
 A. E. Woodron, Lieutenant Thirty-sixth U. S. I.
 Jas. Humbert, Lieutenant Eighth U. S. I.
 J. H. Kendrick, Lieutenant Seventh U. S. I.
 Captain Franklin U. S. N.
 W. H. McPherson, Lieutenant U. S. N.
 J. S. Cunningham, P. M., U. S. N.
 W. H. Parker, Ensign U. S. N.

J. M. Varian & Son,

(SUCCESSORS TO F. B. BALDWIN),

Clothing and Furnishing Warehouse,

Nos. 70 & 72 Bowery (near Canal St.), New York.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE MANUFACTURE OF

MILITARY CLOTHING,

FOR WHICH THEY SOLICIT THE PATRONAGE OF THEIR FRIENDS IN THE

ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD.

Constantly on hand EPAULETS, FORDS, SHOULDER STRAPS, BELTS, EMBROIDERIE, etc.

J. O. F. DEECKEN,

Manufacturer of and Dealer in

MILITARY GOODS

FULL DRESS CAPS, EPAULETS, FATIGUE CAPS, AND ALL KINDS OF EQUIPMENTS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF VARIOUS STATES CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

No. 160 CANAL STREET,
 NEAR BOWERY, New York.

A STOR HOUSE.

CHAS. A. STETSON & SONS

A. McC. STETSON,

P. B. STETSON,

PROPRIETORS,

BROADWAY.....NEW YORK.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

No. 39 Park Row, New York.

SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.